The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,999.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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In the Native languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MILLS—August 13th, at Dhobie Talao, the wife of Mr. T. Mills, Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

DEATH.

AUGUSTUS—August 9th, Mr. Sevestro Augustus, aged 36 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	15	Leave Calcutta	15
„ Carwar	16	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	19	„ Vizagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Coconada	19
„ Colombo	20	„ Madras	23
„ Galle		„ Pondicherry	
„ Negapatam	24	„ Negapatam	24
„ Pondicherry		„ Galle	
„ Madras	27	„ Colombo	27
„ Coconada	29	„ Tuticorin	28
„ Vizagapatam	30	„ Cochin	29
„ Bimlipatam	30	„ Carwar	2
Arrive Calcutta	3	Arrive Bombay	4

The Steam Ship "PUNJAUB," 1,040 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. Ross, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th August, at noon, calling at Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut weather permitting.

The steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month call at Tuticorin and Colombo.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab or Moulmein can proceed by the steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon mail steamer, which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Aug.	
Leave Bombay	10 &	24
„ Kurrachee	14	28
„ Guadur	15	29
	Sept.	
„ Muscat	18	1
„ B. Abbas	20	3
„ Linga	21	4
„ Bushire	24	7
„ Fao	25	8
Arrive Bussorah	26	9

Down.	Aug.	Sept.
Leave Bussorah	29	12
„ Fao	29	12
	Sept.	
„ Bushire	1	15
„ Linga	3	17
„ B. Abbas	5	19
„ Muscat	7	21
„ Guadur	9	23
„ Kurrachee	12	26
Arrive Bombay	15	29

The Steam-ship "KURRACHEE," 690 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Lane, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th August, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FOR ENGLAND via THE CAPE.

THE first-class full-powered Steam Ship "PERUVIAN," 2,500 tons, 300 Horse Power, Henry Salmon, Commander, will be despatched, with Passengers only, on or about the 1st September, for Liverpool, calling at Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, to land and receive Passengers for the Cape.

This magnificent Steam Ship, so well known in the American passenger trade, offers a most favourable opportunity to those proceeding to England at this season of the year, and her passenger accommodation will be found all that could be desired. For terms of passage apply to LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON DIRECT, with quick despatch, Ship "LOUISA," 939 tons, Captain Scowcroft. For Freight or Passage apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship "Louisa."

Bombay, 24th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "ELIZABETH," Captain Buffet, from Bordeaux, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their Goods, as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.

Captain Buffet will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be first sent to us for countersignature.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Buffet, Barque "Elizabeth."

Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

DYE! DYE!! DYE!!!:—ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.—A sixpenny bottle of Magenta, Violet, &c., will dye 20 yards of Ribbon in 10 minutes. Ask for Judson's Simple Dyes.

Magenta. Green. Canary. Purple.
Mauve. Orange. Cerise. Blue.
Violet. Crimson. Black. Pink.
Scarlet. Brown.

Price Sixpence per bottle.

These Dyes will be found useful for Dyeing articles of Woollen or Silk manufacture; also Feathers, Fibres, Grasses, Seaweed, Ivory, Bone, Wood, Willow Shavings, Paper; for tinting Photographs, and for Illuminating. May be had of Chemists in the United Kingdom and Colonies. Wholesale of Patent Medicine Vendors.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE,

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196, 197 & 198, TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON. W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.

LEA AND PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS

TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L and P give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE *viâ* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste *Weekly,* immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4 to 5 days, and the Company employ on this line their best steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours, to 5 days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The Railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend is complete throughout.

The Custom House and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

British subjects proceeding from India to Europe, who are not provided with *Foreign-office* Pass-ports, can obtain Pass-ports at the Government Secretariates at Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, or at the British Consulate at Alexandria. Visa to Austria and Prussia are granted by Mr. Gumpert.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant Passage Tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the Railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of Passage Money, including a *liberal* table and stewards fees, from Alexandria to Trieste, *first class* £15, *second class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free. Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three adult members travelling together; *first class* £12 7s. 3d. per head; *second class* £8 5s. per head. Railway Tickets, from Suez to Alexandria, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co., *first class* £4 10s.; *second class* £2 5s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare.* Under arrangements made with the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Messrs. Stearns, Hobart & Co., Managers), Passengers from Bombay can book through to Trieste at the following rates:—

First Class.. £64, 10.. } Inclusive of Railway transit through
Second Class £37, 5... } Egypt, but exclusive of Hotel expenses in Egypt and of Wines on board the Steamers.

For further particulars apply to

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.
Bombay Tamarind Lane.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To Suez.—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The S. S. "KRISHNA," 1,500 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th August.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 27th June, 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. Mayhew, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited). Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO BE LET, two OFFICES with GROUND FLOORS in Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate. The ground floors are well adapted for Shop Rooms, Offices, or Godowns.

For further information apply to Messrs. THOMSON & Co., Chemists, Apollo Street.

TO LET, ROOMS in GRANT BUILDINGS. The HOUSE in FORBES STREET, next to Messrs. Bennett & Co. The PREMISES in PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, near the Elphinstone Circle, consisting of Offices, Godowns, and Stabling, formerly occupied by the Government Commissariat Department. Apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents to the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited, (in Liquidation)—

House No. 1, lately occupied by J. P. Green, Esquire, Barrister. Rent Rs. 350 per month.

House No. 7, lately occupied by Mr. F. Chambers. Rent Rs. 80 per month.

Also that large and commodious House and premises in the compound adjoining the House at present occupied by W. Gilbert, Esquire. Rent Rs. 400 per month.

JAMES G SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 4th June, 1868.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY (CALCUTTA), LIMITED.—In accordance with the Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors, held this day, at the Registered Office of the Company, NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per SHARE is payable at the Oriental Bank Corporation, Calcutta, on or before 15th proximo.

SCHOENE KILBURN & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Calcutta, 8th July, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE BRUNTON'S PATENT PRESS COMPANY, CALCUTTA, (LIMITED).—The undernoted SHARES in this Company having been FORFEITED by order of the DIRECTORS, in terms of Clause 18 of the Articles of Association, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED against purchasing these Shares except upon production of SHARE CERTIFICATES bearing notification of the same having been re-issued.

SCHOENE, KILBURN, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Nos. 65/75, 80/81, 190/192, 224/225, 457/459, 460/462, 463/464, 477/478, 483/484, 485/487, 488/489, 492/496, 497/498, 503/504, 514/515, 516/517, 523/525, 549/550, 551/552, 573/574, 575/576, 721/723, 724/725, 944/953, 1012.

Calcutta, 11th June, 1868.

NOTICE.—Mrs. LAKE begs to intimate that she has removed the whole of her Establishment from "UXBRIDGE HOUSE," Byculla, to POONA, *for the season.*

All Orders will be carefully executed as heretofore if addressed,

Mrs. LAKE,
29 Civil Lines,
Poona.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or Reference for payment in Poona or Bombay.

June, 1868.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to 1 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, the 29th instant, for the supply of PROVISIONS, MARINE STORES, &c., to the Departments of the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR PROVISIONS, &c.

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent in cash on the quantity tendered. A further deposit of 20 per cent will be required on the tender being accepted.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will be required to be delivered at the Light Houses, Signal Stations, Master Attendant's Office, or as directed.

Provisions, Stores, &c., will have to be supplied in instalments as required by the indenting officers.

Estimated Schedule of articles and quantities can be seen on application at the Office of the undersigned. But the Board will take only such quantities as they may require.

Forms of tenders and other information can be obtained on application at the Office of the undersigned.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

By order,
HENRY MORLAND,
Lieut., late I. N., Secretary.

Harbour and Pilotage Board, Bombay, 10th August 1868.

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

VIRGINIA SHAG & BIRD'S-EYE TOBACCO,

TRADE (The Elephant) MARK.

Sweet as the Rose

THE proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the following varieties, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco. And in order that no adulteration or fraudulent attempts at imposition should take place after it has left his Manufactory, he wishes to inform the public that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a facsimile of his signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.
„ Bird's-eye „
„ Cut Cavendish
„ Returns Tobacco
York River „
Carolina Rose.
Golden Gem.

Havana Tobacco.
Persian „
Latakiah „
Oronoko „
Imperial „
Smoking Mixture.
Jewel of Ophir.

Importer of American Negro-head, Cavendish Honey dew, Natural Leaf, Havana Cigars, Manilla Cheeroots, Meerschaum Pipes, and all Descriptions of Tobacconists Fancy Goods.

Manufactory—High Street, Borough, London.

Sold by all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout the world.

Agents—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

BOMBAY CITY BANK, LIMITED. (In Liquidation).—NOTICE.—A FIRST DISTRIBUTION of ASSETS of the above Company will shortly be made. All persons holding SHARE CERTIFICATES are required to produce the same, together with duly executed Transfers, at the Office of the Bank, No. 7 Hornby Row, between the 20th July instant and 20th August 1868, for the purpose of having the same registered, in default whereof such persons will be precluded from participating in such distribution of Assets.—Dated this Ninth day of July 1868.

B. R. MODY, }
HORMUSJEE PESTONJEE FRAMJEE, } Liquidators.
ARDASEER EDULJEE CHINOY, }

TENDERS are hereby invited for the erection of the IRON WORK and DWARF SIDE WALLS of the Crawford Market, on the Esplanade.

Drawings, &c., may be inspected, and forms of Tender obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 18th day of August 1868, addressed to A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Bombay, 30th July, 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

UPON reading the Affidavit of SADANUND BALCRISTNA solemnly affirmed on the twenty-fifth day of July instant, and on hearing on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Bank, I do order that all CREDITORS of the abovenamed Bank do on or before the first day of December next, send in their names and address and the particulars of their Debts, Claims or Demands to the said SADANUND BALCRISTNA, the Manager for the Liquidators of the said Bank, at the Office of the Bank in Meadow Street, Bombay, in the East Indies, or in default thereof, they will be finally excluded. And I do further direct that this order be advertized in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," the "Jami-Jamshed," and "Bombay Summachar," and also in each of the places where the Bank had agencies before it was placed in liquidation.—Dated Bombay, this 26th day of July, 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor for the Liquidators, Royal Bank of India.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and that of the BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

UPON hearing Mr. Peile, Attorney for Messrs. DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE, KESSOWJEE NAIK, DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, and CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, the Liquidators of the Bombay Trading and Banking Association, Limited, in Liquidation, and upon reading the Affidavit of Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody sworn in this matter on the Fourteenth day of July, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, I do order that all Creditors of the abovenamed Trading and Banking Association, Limited, do on or before the First day of October next send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims to Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody at the Office of the said Association, in Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be finally excluded; and I do further direct that this Order be advertized once in the "London Gazette," twice in the "Times," and three times in the "Times of India," "Bombay Gazette," "Jami Jamshed," and "Bombay Summachar," respectively.—Dated this 16th day of July 1868.

JOSEPH ARNOULD.

HEARN, CLEVELAND and PEILE,
Attorneys to Liquidators of Bombay Trading and Banking Association.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.

BOXER CARTRIDGES

FOR

SNIDER RIFLE.

The above Cartridges are made in three sizes, viz., ·577 (or Snider Enfield) bore; ·500 (or half-inch) bore; and ·451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions, by HER MAJESTY'S WAR DEPARTMENT, as the Standard RIFLE AMMUNITION for the BRITISH ARMY, and are not only used exclusively for the SNIDER RIFLE, but are adapted to all other systems of military BREECH-LOADING RIFLES.

They are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty,) of all three sizes, picked with or without bullets, and machine for fastening same in Cartridges.

Makers of BOXER CARTRIDGES, ·450 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

PIN CARTRIDGES, for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12 m, 9 m, and 7 m, bore.

CENTRAL FIRE and PIN FIRE CARTRIDGES, for all sizes of Guns, Rifles and Revolvers.

Double Water proof and E B Caps. Wire Cartridges for killing game at long distances. Felt Waddings to improve the shooting of guns; and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.C.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

NOTICE.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of all or portion of 4,220 Garces, equal to 506,400 Indian Maunds, of SALT, of good quality, the produce of Bombay or other places subordinate thereto, for the District of Malabar, as follows:—

At Cannanore	250	Garces of 120 Indian Maunds each.	
Tellicherry	350	do.	In November, December, January, and February next.
Calicut	1,000	do.	
Beypore	1,200	do.	
Ponani	1,300	do.	
Chowghaut	70	do.	
Cochin	50	do.	
Total Garce...	4,220		

2. Tenders will be received for any quantity or quantities (within the above limits) of 10 Garce each or upwards. The periods within which the Salt tendered will be delivered must be specified, and if not brought within this period it will be at the option of the Collector to receive or refuse the Salt.

3. All tenders received up to the 3rd September 1868 will be opened for consideration and disposal on the day following in the Huzur Cutcherry at Calicut, when the parties tendering, or their agents, are invited to attend.

4. Tenders will afterwards continue to be received for the Salt remaining to be supplied until further notice.

5. Merchants in Bombay desirous of a speedy reply can communicate their tenders by Telegram reply prepaid.

6. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected. This rule will be strictly enforced. The Collector reserves right of decision on these points.

7. The tenders must specify in words at length the rate in Rupees per Garce of 120 Indian Maunds.

8. The expenses attendant on the landing, weighing, and storing of the Salt must be defrayed by the parties tendering.

9. The Salt will be received by weight according to the practice now existing, in the order in which the arrivals are registered at the Salt Depots.

10. The Collector reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders that may be received without assignment any reason for so doing.

11. Tenders to be addressed to the Collector of Malabar and to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay Salt."

12. Parties who may tender for more than 100 Garces will be required to find substantial security for the due fulfilment of their contracts, should the Collector consider it necessary.

13. Salt brought by Merchants whose tenders have not been previously accepted will be received if the whole quantity has not been previously engaged for, at such prices as may appear to the Collector reasonable with reference to the prevailing rates in the month.

W. H. GLENN,
Assistant for Collector, absent on circuit.

Malabar Collector's Office, 24th July 1868.

NOTICES.

PROFESSOR RUCHWALDY,
The Hungarian Wizard, Pupil of Professor Anderson,
AND
MADAME RUCHWALDY,

Celebrated Pianiste, Pupil of Virtuoz Liszt, beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that they will perform immediately after the departure of the Lenton Troupe, on which occasion

A NOVEL INSTRUMENT

of Professor Ruchwaldy's own invention will be exhibited and played upon for the first time in Bombay.

MOULE & Co.'s PATENT EARTH CLOSETS.—The undersigned have landed a consignment of these CLOSETS and now invite purchasers for them.

The invention entirely does away with all the unmentionable nuisances attached to the employment of the Commodes now in general use in India, and are, in short, invaluable. The Government of India have presented Mr. Moule with £500 in token of their high appreciation of the invention. *Terms*—CASH.

Early application is desirable.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Bombay.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned serviceable PACK HORSES and PONIES arrived from Abyssinia, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commissariat Office, Town Barracks, at 12 o'clock noon, on SATURDAY and MONDAY next, the 15th and 17th instant respectively.—*Terms*—Cash; and the animals to be removed immediately without equipments.

16 Horses and Ponies on Saturday.
17 „ „ on Monday.

C. F. KEAYS, Captain.
Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 12th Aug. 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted by the Ecclesiastical side of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to EWARD MORRISS, the Manager in Bombay of the Agra Bank (Limited), to administer the Estate and Effects in this Presidency of GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON, deceased, late of Bombay, Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery. All persons therefore having any Claims on the Estate of the said GEORGE PATRICK ALSTON are requested to send in the same to the said EDWARD MORRISS on or before the Eighteenth day of October next, after which date the remaining Assets will be remitted to the Administrator of the Estate residing in Scotland.—Dated Bombay, this 17th day of July 1868.

JOHN S. HURRELL,
Solicitor to the Administrator.

S. MAW & SON,
Manufacturers of
SURGEONS' INSTRUMENTS,
INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES, LINT, &c., &c.,
And Dealers in all kinds of
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
AND
APOTHECARIES' WARES,
11 & 12, ALDERSGATE ST., LONDON, E. C.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES forwarded to the Trade on receipt of Business Card.

RIMMEL'S IHLANGIHLANG, or the Flower of Flowers, Jockey Club, Wood Violet, Tea Flowers, Coffee Flowers, and other delicious perfumes.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, superior to any Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitory purposes.

RIMMEL'S LAVENDER WATER of unequalled quality.

RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE, WINDSOR, HONEY, and other Toilet Soaps highly beneficial to the skin.

RIMMEL'S EXTRACT OF LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair.

RIMMEL'S ROSE WATER CRACKERS, SCENT WATCHES, and other amusing devices for Balls and Parties.

RIMMEL'S DINNER-TABLE FOUNTAIN, to replace the Rose Water Salver. Price, Silver-plated £1 10s.

Sold by all Perfumery Dealers in the world.

RIMMEL, Perfumer to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; 128, Regent Street, London; and 17, Boulevard des Italiens, Paris.

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times.*

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail,* having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times,* IS NOW published

twice a week, under the title of
"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore,

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times,* which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The GENUINE Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are Agents for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

The undersigned having received information that fraudulent imitations of this celebrated Oil are extensively sold by unprincipled dealers in India and China, all purchasers of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are especially requested to observe that the following are the indications of the genuineness of the Oil

The bottle is sealed with an impressed metallic capsule (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

"The label, and 16-page pamphlet round each bottle, under pink outside wrapper, bear Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp (centre, a cod-fish on a shield, encircled by the words "Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.")

NOTICE.—Rs. 1,000 REWARD.

Any parties counterfeiting Dr. de Jongh's Signature and Stamp, or copying or colourably imitating his label, or preparing, selling, or importing fraudulent imitations of Dr. de Jongh's Light-brown Cod Liver Oil, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law for forgery and fraud.

ONE THOUSAND RUPEES REWARD

will be paid for such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of any person so offending.

Communications in strict confidence received by

Dr. de Jongh's Sole Consignees and Agents,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 77, Strand, London.

NOTICES.

CONTINUED INCREASE OF BUSINESS.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The Indian new BUSINESS of this Company for the six months ended 30th June 1868, consisted of 386 Policies, assuring Rs. 20,21,242, and yielding Rs. 95,805-10-1, in new Annual Premia, being an increase of FOURTEEN PER CENT. upon the new Business during the corresponding period of 1867.

For Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Secretary, or to any of the Company's Agents.

D. McL. SLATER,
Secretary for Western India.

N.B.—A liberal Commission allowed to Professional men and others introducing Business.

SEALED TENDERS will be received for the REPAIRS of the Ship "DUKE OF NEWCASTLE" up to the 17th August next, at Noon, at Messrs. NANABHOY & SORABJEE.

Particulars will be given at the above place.

G. B. AREY.

ROSSELET & Co
ESTABLISHED 1858.
CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS
OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.
No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

PORT CANNING LAND INVESTMENT RECLAMATION, AND DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED).—It is hereby notified, by order of the Calcutta Board of Directors that the registration of transfer of SHARES in the Company, standing in the names of F. SCHILLER G. M. STRATHERS, H. REINHOLD, E. VANCUTSERE, J. M. HALL and J. BORRADAILE will be stopped until the first Call of Rupees one thousand per share be paid upon five hundred shares numbered 2796 to 3295.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd January, 1868.

THE BULKLEY HOTEL
Ramle in the environs of Alexandria,
An English Hotel in
EGYPT.

One of the best Hotels, well adapted for Invalids seeking to recruit their health. It is considered the sanitarium of a warm climate.

Has a large garden and is situated near the Sea, facilitating bathing. Mosquito Curtains not required, which speaks volumes.

Terms—10 Shillings per Day.

Railway communication to and from Alexandria every half hour at very low Fares.

STUDIO.—No. 9, Hummum Street

SYKES and DWYER,
LANDSCAPE AND PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Portraits taken daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

FOR SALE—Views of Bombay, Poona, Sattara, Kurrachee, Sholapore, Beejapore, Caves of Elephanta, Karlee, Groups of Brahmins, Hindoos, Nautch Girls, Bunnias, &c., &c.

NATIVE CHARACTERS.

Houses, Horses, Tombs, &c., taken to order.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

Jennings's Patent Tip-up Lavatory Basins, with self-closing Supply Valves.
Shand and Mason's Hand Fire Engines.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Galvanised Strand Wire Fencing.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, Nos. 20, 22, and 24.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipe.
Leather Belting.
Steam and Hand Cranes, Winches, Blocks and Chain.
Bar and Plate, Angle and T. Iron.
Cast, Sheer, and Blister Steel.
Steam Engines.
Contractors', Engineers', and Joiners' Tools.
Ornamental Iron Works.
Estimates given for all kinds of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

BEAUTY! VARIETY! LUSTRE!

JUDSON'S CELEBRATED
DYE POWDERS AND CRYSTALS
are soluble in hot water, and do not spot.

Victoria, Rose, Magenta, and Violet 1s. 6d. per oz. bottle.

Roseine. Purple. Blue. Crimson. Red.
Magenta. Violet. Green. Canary. Orange.
Fuchsine. Mauve. Brown. Scarlet. Phosphines.

The wonderous beauty of these Chemical dyes is calculated to produce a revolution in the tinctorial art—for the dyeing of wool, silk, cotton, feathers, &c., they are invaluable. The attention of professional dyers is particularly requested. Bottles 1 oz. and 1 lb. each with full directions for use.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or wholesale of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19A, Coleman Street, London.

N.B.—Liberal terms to dealers. A complete list of 100 New dyes on application.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding Home should procure their requirements at BADHAM'S, the Goods will be found suited to the climate and of the most modern style.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VOYAGE.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.
2 „ Linen Collars.
½ „ Under-Vests.
1 „ Fine White Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Colored do.
1 „ White Cambric Handkerchiefs.
1 „ Colored do. do.
1 (one) Overland Suit.
2 (two) Sleeping Suits.
2 (two) Pairs Kid Gloves.
6 (six) Scarfs and Ties.

1 Scarf Ring.
1 Walking Stick.
1 Umbrella.
1 Binocular Glass.
1 Rug with Strap.
1 Dressing Bag.
1 Hand Portmanteau
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Opera Hat.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM:
BADHAM BROTHERS.

ROSSELET & Co., Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, Engravers, and Dealers in Electro-plated Ware! &c.!! &c.!!!

Beg to direct the attention of intending purchasers to their extensive Stock of English and Foreign

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

The whole of which have been manufactured expressly to meet the requirements of India wearers, and though differing greatly in price, according to the various degrees of excellence of finish, can nevertheless be equally recommended, and each guaranteed for the same period.

The following are the kinds which have obtained the greatest celebrity for superiority of workmanship and accuracy of performance:—

COURVOISIER BROTHERS,
BENOIT,
PATECK,
McCABE
JNO. JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious imitations of our trade marks having been made by unprincipled parties, we invite the public to inspect the Genuine Mark on our Watch Cases to avoid fraud and imposition.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, Gould & Co., Chemists, London.

Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

MALVERN COLLEGE,
President and Visitor.
THE LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.
Head Master.
The Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A.,
Late Fellow and Tutor of New College, Oxford.

THIS COLLEGE is conducted on the MODEL of the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS, and there is a Modern Department distinct from the Classical.

THE SONS OF GENTLEMEN are educated at a moderate cost, and PREPARED for OXFORD or CAMBRIDGE, and for all Military and Civil Service Examinations.

SCHOLARSHIPS of CONSIDERABLE VALUE are attached to the College, to be held either in the College or at the Universities.

The Pupils are boarded with the ASSISTANT MASTERS, subject to the approval of the Head Master.

Terms for Tuition, £25 per annum to Proprietors, and £31 per annum to non-Proprietors; for Board at Masters' houses, £60.

Full information on application to Henry Aldrich, Esq., the Secretary.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., Agents, in either of the Presidencies, or of Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED). —NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 21st AUGUST, both days inclusive.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th August 1868. Secretaries and Treasurers.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.—Liver-Stables Calbadevee Road, opposite the Nuthen Hibram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one horse or a hair.—Cargesmoderate. Terms cash in advance.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED). —NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 12th August to WEDNESDAY the 26th August 1868, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HARRY HIBBERT, Secretary.

10th August 1868.

ESTATE OF GOVIND GIRDHUR.—NOTICE is hereby given that a THIRD and FINAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of THREE AND A HALF ANNAS PER CENT on the amount of admitted Claims upon the above Estate, will be paid to the Creditors on application personally, or by their Attorneys, at my Office, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on and after the 17th instant. Wm. SIM, Trustee.

1 Oak Lane, 12th August 1868.

DAVID JOSEPH,
OF THE LATE FIRM OF
JOSHUA JOSEPH AND SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUITABLE FOR THE HOME AND FOREIGN MARKETS,
36, FORE STREET, CITY, LONDON.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.—THE best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N. B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

LETTER WEIGHING MACHINES, with OUNCE and TOLA WEIGHTS, warranted correct. A fresh supply to hand.

No. 1	weighing	2 ounces	and	4 tolas	Rs.	9	0
No. 2	ditto	8 „	„	16 „	„	12	8
No. 3	ditto	16 „	„	32 „	„	20	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SCRAP ALBUMS.—The attention of Collectors of Photographs is invited to an elegant and varied assortment of the above, lately received, at prices varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

STEREOGRAPHS OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION, Rs. 7-8 per dozen.—These are perfectly fresh and unfaded, and are offered, under instructions, at the above low price in order to clear off the consignment as quickly as possible.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

OPERATIC STEREOGRAPHS, representing to the life the following Operas, with all the effects of light and colour:—

Le Prophéte	12	scenes	Rs.	15
La Muette de Portici	12	„		15
Ballets d'Opera	12	„		15
Peau d' Ane	12	„		15
La Dame Blanche	6	„		8
La Belle Helene	6	„		8
Romeo et Juliette	6	„		8
Barbe Bleue	6	„		8
Grande Duchesse de Gerotstein	6	„		8

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

KOUSAINE COMPANY'S TEAS.—Just received, at the Godowns of the undersigned, 4 Meadow Street, a consignment of these fine HIMALAYAN TEAS.

SOUCHONG, in boxes of 10 and pounds, also in 2 pound packets.

KOUSAINE MIXTURE.—Ditto—Both at Rs. 2-8 per pound.—Cash.

HOWARD BROTHERS,
Agents Kousaine Tea Company.

PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS.—The Best and Cheapest House in the trade. 1½-inch doubl, OG Maple 18s. per dozen, 12 feet lengths; 2-inch ditto 24s.; 2½-inch ditto 30s. Rosewood and Walnut same price.

GOOD MOULDINGS AND WELL POLISHED.

Gilt insides ½-inch 3s. 6d. per dozen, 6 feet ¾-inch ditto 5s. 1½-inch ditto 8s.

GILT FRAME MOULDINGS, 1inch 10s. per dozen. ¾-inch ditto 15s.; 1½-inch ditto 20s., 6 feet. Large assortment of Chromo-Lithographs, 24 different subjects, 29 by 22, 7s. 6d. each.

Engravings of every description kept in stock; also some cheap Prints, 30 by 24, 9s. per dozen; Rings 2s per gross.

GEORGE REES, 57, Drury Lane, London. Estab. 1800

Mrs. HERN,
3, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

Has always on hand a large and fashionable stock of

MILLINERY,
BONNETS, HATS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS,
DRESSES, BALL DRESSES, &c., &c.,
and is prepared to execute
WEDDING, MOURNING,
AND OTHER ORDERS.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or satisfactory reference.

NEW CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 9, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JUNAS TYEB, having removed his business to the above address, respectfully solicits an Inspection of his new Stock, consisting of Goods just arrived from England, the style and quality of which cannot be surpassed.

The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of an experienced cutter, and the best workmanship and a perfect fit can be guaranteed; and Junas Tyeb ventures to hope that this, combined with the best quality of materials at low prices, will ensure to him a continuance and increase of the support he has enjoyed for the past 15 years. In addition to a large assortment of Woollens, and other materials suitable for every description of clothing, Junas Tyeb has an extensive stock of Hosiery, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Railway Rugs, Portmanteaus, and all other articles of outfit.

Bombay, 9th July, 1868.

BENSON'S WATCHES,
CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, Watch and Clock Maker by special appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MAKER of the GREAT CLOCK of the EXHIBITION 1862.

Of the Chronograph by which the Derby is Timed And of the GOLD CASKETS presented by the City of London to T. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Duke of Edinburgh.

And Gainer of Prize Medals at London, Dublin, & Paris Manufacturer of numerous Fine-Art, Racing Cups, &c., &c.,

Begs to inform the world that by the aid of improved Steam Machinery he manufactures every description of

CLOCK viz.	WATCH viz.
CHURCH,	LEVER,
STABLE,	CHRONOMETER,
HALL,	HORIZONTAL,
DRAWING-ROOM,	KEYLESS,
DINING-ROOM,	CHRONOGRAPH,
LIBRARY, &c.	PRESENTATION, &c.

Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.

GOLD CASES.		SILVER CASES.	
Open face Double cases.	*Hunters.*	*Open face double cases.*	*Hunters.*
BENSON'S LONDON-MADE LEVERS.			
10 10 0	13 13 0	4 4 0	5 5 0
15 15 0	18 18 0	6 6 0	7 7 0
20 0 0	23 0 0	10 10 0	11 11 0
30 0 0	35 0 0	17 17 0	20 0 0
BENSON'S CHRONOMETERS.			
42 0 0	45 0 0	33 0 0	35 0 0
52 0 0	56 0 0	43 0 0	45 0 0
BENSON'S REPEATERS.			
55 0 0	58 0 0	45 0 0	48 0 0
75 0 0	80 0 0	65 0 0	68 0 0
BENSON'S KEYLESS WATCHES.			
30 0 0	33 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0
35 0 0	38 0 0	25 0 0	28 0 0
BENSON'S CRYSTAL GLASS WATCHES.			
14 14 0	... ...	5 5 0	... ...
21 0 0	... ...	8 8 0	... ...
BENSON'S HORIZONTAL WATCHES.			
5 5 0	8 8 0	2 2 0	3 3 0
9 9 0	12 12 0	4 4 0	5 5 0

For further Prices and Descriptions, and extracts from the Press, see

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,

sent post free to all parts of the World.

Watches Exchanged or Repaired. A Liberal Discount to Merchants.

BENSON'S SHOW ROOMS FOR SILVER

And Electro-plate contain every requisite for the Dinner and Tea Table, &c. See illustrated Plate Pamphlet, containing numerous illustrations, descriptions, and prices, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Silver Plate bought or exchanged.

BENSON'S JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains every description of Fine Gold Jewellery, including Bracelets, Brooches, Chains, Ear-rings, Lockets, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., &c., in all patterns. For prices, &c., see photographs, sent post free to all parts of the world. Old Jewellery taken in exchange.

J. W. BENSON,
CITY STEAM WORKS AND SHOW ROOMS,
58 and 60, Ludgate Hill.
WEST-END ESTABLISHMENTS:
5 Old Bond Street, and 99, Westbourne Grove, London,
Established 1749.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS, just to hand a fresh consignment of solid Mahogany SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOS, with recent improvements.

These Pianos are without doubt the best for India ever manufactured, they give universal satisfaction.

Illustrated and descriptive Circular sent free by post on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE CELEBRATED ARGYLE LAMP.—The ARGYLE LAMP is justly celebrated for its brilliant white light, and which, from the Oil being above the flame, burns so perfectly steady; unlike the ordinary Argand Lamp, it casts no shadows on the Table, and is unaffected by a strong wind or Punka. Hitherto they have been almost unknown in Bombay, but in Calcutta there is scarcely any other kind of Lamp used.

Handsome Bronzed Pedestal Lamp	Rs.	35.
Do. do. larger size	„	45.
Richly cut solid Glass Pedestals and Silver-plated Mountings	„	60.

Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE EMPEROR'S BINOCULAR.—The Emperor's Binocular is justly esteemed the most perfect Binocular that has been produced. Each Sight-glass consists of three Lenses, and each object-glass of three Lenses also, consequently there are Twelve Lenses contained in each Binocular, and by which the *greatest possible power and the largest field of vision* are obtained. The Emperor's Binocular is also admirably adapted for use at Night.

The Casing is of Metal, firmly covered with specially prepared Leather. The Focus-glasses are regulated by a screw adjustment and moveable shades protect the Object-glasses from glare, rain, &c. Each Binocular is fitted in a strong Patent Leather Case, with Shoulder Strap and Buckle complete, the whole being contained within a very small space.

PRICE—EIGHTY RUPEES.

PURE CHARCOAL FILTER, The most perfect Purifier of Water ever invented.

This Filter has the great advantage over all others of not retaining the impurities drawn from the Water filtered within it. This is effected by applying the Cyphon principle, by means of which the Water is drawn up, though the filter and then the suspension of the suction at the turning off of the tap allows the impurities to fall away from the filter to the bottom of the Cistern. The Filter has been much used in England in Government buildings, hospitals, and other large establishments.

Cistern Filters fitted with tube and tap complete, Rs. 25.

The above Cistern fitted in 7 gallon stone jar. Rs. 30,

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh supply of the above, which may be seen at their premises in Rampart Row.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT TEA AND COFFEE PERCOLATORS.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator now stands unrivalled as the only perfect system for making Tea and Coffee, either for private individuals, for Messes, Families, Hotels, Refreshment Rooms, Schools, Ships, &c. It is used already by upwards of 200,000 families and at most large establishments in the United Kingdom, as well as at the House of Lords, the House of Commons, the Clubs, (Reform, Conservative, Gresham, &c.), South Kensington Museum, London Tavern, St. James's Hall, Cremorne, Great Western Royal Hotel, and has received universal approbation wherever it has been used.

LOYSEL'S Urn-shaped Percolator is manufactured in Blocked Tin, in Copper Bronzed in Britannia Metal, and in Electro Plate; those imported by SOUNDY & Co. are all warranted, genuine, and are of excellent quality and workmanship.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX.—This is a new and most useful description of DOUBLE DESPATCH BOX. It is manufactured of Metal throughout, is strongly brass bound, and is secured with Hobbs' Patent Lock.

The Lid contains a Compartment, fastened with lock and key, for the security of valuable papers, &c., requiring to be readily accessible.

The Superior Tray is divided into small divisions, and contains two spring Inks, and Ruler.

The Under Tray is divided for Writing Papers, Envelopes, &c., &c., and there is ample space underneath the Under Tray in which to deposit Documents, Deeds, &c., &c.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a fresh consignment of the above Boxes, which for compactness and durability are strongly recommended. Rs. 50 each.

The above is fully illustrated in our Catalogue for 1868. Free by post on application.

SOUNDY & Co.
Rampart Row, and Forbes Street, Bombay.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

The newly improved Patent Domestic
FREEZING APPARATUS.
PURE ICE,
Produced by means of
HEAT AND WATER.

The only expense beyond the first cost being that of the Wood Charcoal, amounting to Half an Anna for each operation.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect.* The Boiler is now made in solid galvanised Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The mere artificial production of Ice has long since been accomplished, but the manufacture of it in a pure, tasteless, and totally untainted state, through a medium which places it within the reach of all, and enables every body to be his own Ice Supplier, has only just been attained by means of the

PATENT DOMESTIC FREEZING APPARATUS.

Any eulogy of this perfect and very remarkable invention would be useless; the leading scientific men of the day have expressed their unqualified admiration of it, and the inventor has been rewarded with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and with numerous medals wherever the apparatus has been exhibited.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large consignment of the above Machines with the latest improvements.

Large size to make about 5 lbs. of Ice—Rs. 275.
Small size to make about 2½ lbs. of Ice—Rs. 175.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

WIND DIAL COMPASSES.

These are Compasses fitted with Arrows for indicating the direction of the Wind. Price Rs. 15.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

COLONEL HYDE'S IMPROVED ENGINEER'S RULES.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a few of these newly and most usefully arranged Rules. Rs. 30.

ROUTLEDGE'S ENGINEER'S RULES.

With joint Champered Edges and degrees on joint. Rs. 15.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "RANGOON."

	Rs.	
The Spanish Gypsy: a poem. By Geo. Eliot	9	0
Squires's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia, 1867. 6th Edn.	8	0
Ships and Sailors, ancient and modern. By Cotterill and Little, B. A.	3	12
Random Sketches of Buenos Ayres; with explanatory notes	1	8
Pictorial Sheet Alphabet of common objects	1	4
Half a Million of Money. By A. B. Edwards	1	8
Plays.—The Brigand. The Muleteer of Toledo. Handy Andy. Each	0	8
Disraeli's Works, 10 vols.	7	8
Sullivan's Spelling Book Superseded	1	0
Weale's Builder's Price Book for 1868	3	0
Jacob on Construction of Retaining Walls	0	12
——— of Storage Reservoirs	1	8
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions	4	8
——— Pocket Formulary	4	8
——— Druggist's Receipt Book	4	8
Strickland's Lives of the Queens of England. Abridged edn	4	8
Classic Tales:—Rasselas, Vicar of Wakefield, Exiles of Siberia, Paul and Virginia, Indian Cottage, Gulliver's Travels, Sterne's Sentimental Journey, Sorrows of Werter, Theodosius and Constantia, and the Castle of Otranto	2	12
Graham's Domestic Medicine, 13th edition, 1864	10	8
Bohn's Handbook of Domestic Medicine	3	12
Carpenter's Animal Physiology. Bohn's New edition, 1867	4	8
Handbook of Games:—Whist, Piquet, Ecarte, Lansquenet, Boston, Quadrille, Cribbage, and other Card Games; Faro, Rouge et Noir, Hazard, Roulette, Backgammon, Draughts, Billiards, Bagatelle, American Bowls, &c. &c.	3	12
Staunton's Chess Praxis. A Supplement to the Chess Player's Handbook	3	12
A History of India under the two first Sovereigns of the House of Taimur,—Baber and Humayun. 2 vols. By W. Erskine, Esq.	10	8
Murray's History of British India down to '56	4	0
Pickwick Abroad; or, the Tour in France. Illustrated by Crowquill. By G. W. M. Reynolds	6	12
Market Harborough. By W. Melville	1	8
Mary Barton. By Mrs. Gaskell	1	8
Tilbury Nogo. By W. Melville	1	8
Thackeray's Lovel the Widower	3	12
——— Denis Duval	3	12
——— The Virginians: a tale of the last century	5	4
——— Pendennis: his fortunes and misfortunes, &c.	5	4
——— The Newcomes, memoirs of a most respectable family	5	4
——— Vanity Fair: a novel without a hero	4	8
——— Esmond: a story of Queen Anne's reign	4	8
——— The Irish Sketch Book	3	12
——— The Paris Sketch Book	4	8
——— Adventures of Philip on his way through the world	4	8
——— From Cornhill to Cairo	3	0
Half Hours with the best Authors, 2 vols.	7	8
Dean Alford's A Plea for the Queen's English	3	12
Morphy's Games of Chess	3	12
Staunton's Chess-Player's Handbook	3	12
——— Companion	3	12
Walker's Manly Exercises	3	12
The Book of Humour, Wit, and Wisdom	2	12
PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
Boosey's Musical Cabinet, No. 106—Offenbach's Opera the Grand Duchess of Gerolstein	0	12
Ditto, No. 107—Bellini's Opera Norma	0	12
Ditto, No. 108—Flotow's Opera Martha	0	12
Chappell's Musical Magazine for April—12 Songs by Benedict and Sullivan	0	12
Ditto, for May—9 Fantasias by B. Richards	0	12
Ditto, for June—8th Selection Christy M. Songs	0	12

Bombay, 13th Aug., 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones declined from 805 to 790, and New from 240 to 230. The tendency of the market is dull, declining, and drooping.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates:
	Rs.	Rs.	pr sh.		
1,000,000	100	......	......	Agra Bank	126 per share.
3,140,000	1,000	1,000	7	Bank of Bengal	1780½ per sh.
1,045,000	500	500	.....	Bank of Bombay	100 per share
1,000,000	500	500	.....	Ditto Ditto New	13¾ pct prem.
1,000,000	250	150	.....	Bombay Pres. Bank	101 per share
2,000,000	200	200	.....	Bombay Trading & Banking Association	58 per share
2,000,000	100	100	.....	Brokers Banking Company	68 per share
1,000,000	250	250	nil	Central Bank	10 per share
800,000	290	200	5	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	200 per share
800,000	200	25	13½	China Bank	5 per share
700,000	250	250		Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	270 p ct prem.
1,000,000	250	250	12	Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris	Nominal.
1,000,000	100	500	9	Delhi and London	No quot.
500,000	500	200	.....	Indian Peninsular London & China Bk.	21 per share
3,750,000		1,000	11½pc	Madras Bank	1650 p. s.
1,000,000	250	125	8 p. ct	National Bank of India	133
500,000	250	250	12	Oriental Bank	435 per share
	100	200	......	Royal Bank of India	76 per share
100,000	200	250	......	Guzerat Bank	65 nominal.

LAND COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates:
1,000,000	10,000	5,300	......	Back Bay Reclamation Co.	475 per share
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	30 p s	Elphinstone Land Co.	790 p. share
1,080,000	1,000	400	......	New Do.	230 p. share
2,000,000	10,000	4,100	......	Free Land Co.	90 per share
100,000	5,000	4,100	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co.	700 per share
....	2,000	1,300	25 p s	Port Canning	310
2,180,000	3,000	3,000	....	Colaba Land Co	1030

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Subscribed Capital.	Nominal Value of sh.	Paid up	Dividend.	Names.	Rates:
900,000	5,000	3,500	....	Bombay Ship Co	1,400 pr share
260,000	2,500	2,500	....	B. Coast and River Steam Nav. Co	390 per share
300,000	5,000	3,500	26	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	2,450 per share
160,000	5,000	2,500	......	Prince of W. Ship Co	1,600 per share
140,000	500	500	......	Viegas Patent Slip & Foundry Co	85 per share
120,000	5,000	3,000	250	Union Shipping Co. Limited	100 per share

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d. to 1s. 11⅝d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅝d.
Calcutta	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	98¾
Do.	60 Do. do.	98½
China	60 days' sight	214½

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Government Securities		6 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		8 do.
Four per cent. Co.'s	1835-36	95
"	1842-43	95
"	1854-55	95
Five per cent Co.'s Rs. Loan	1856-57	109½ to 109¾
Five per cent. Public Works Loan	1854-54	106
Five and half per cent.		115

BANK OF BENGAL.

Government Securities	7 per cent
Mercantile Bills	10 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10-8
Bank of England Notes	" 10-4
Spanish Dollars	" 225
Carolas	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 220
German Crowns	" 210
Five-Franc Pieces	" 223
Bar Silver	" 108-8
Gold Leaf	" 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	" 10-9

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 14TH AUGUST.

		Per Candy.
Oomrawuttee Akote	New	205 to 210
Broach		215 to 220
Dhollera Bhownuggur		225 to 228
Veeravul		195 to 205
Vingorla		210 to 212
Dharwar Sawginned		223 to 225
Khandeish Barsee		205 to 210

Ready sales ... ... 275 Candies.
Market dull.

IMPORT AND EXPORT OF BULLION AND COIN.

For the Week ending 24th May 1868.

IMPORTS.	Rs.
SUEZ.	
Gold Coin	18,500
Silver Bullion	16,01,000
Silver Coin	9,000
PERSIAN GULF.	
Silver Coin	2,250
PERSIAN GULF STEAMER.	
Silver Coin	5,500
Total Gold Rs.	18,500
" Silver "	16,17,750
Total for the week..Rs.	16,36,250
Previously Imported in the year 1868	2,45,34,438
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th May 1868	2,61,70,688
Ditto same period 1867	3,70,43,981
Decrease ..Rs.	1,08,73,293

EXPORTS.	Rs.
CUTCH.	
Gold Bullion	3,025
Gold Coin	47,825
Silver	15,000
CONCAN, BRITISH.	
Gold Bullion	19,342
Gold Coin	5,200
Silver Bullion	15,345
Rupees	3,48,000
GUZERAT, BRITISH.	
Silver Bullion	2,700
Rupees	65,300
ADEN.	
Silver Coin	12,000
KURRACHEE STEAMER.	
Gold Bullion	2,000
Gold Coin	5,000
Total Gold Rs.	82,392
" Silver "	4,58,345
Total for the week..Rs.	5,40,737
Previously Exported in the year 1868	1,16,43,360
Total from 1st Jan. to 24th May 1868	1,21,84,097
Ditto same period 1867	1,71,50,899
Decrease ...Rs.	49,66,802

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 13th, 11-50 A.M.—Mail steamer "Columbian" sailed for Bombay at 3-45 P.M. yesterday.

KURRACHEE, 13TH, 11 A.M.—Steamer "Kurrachee" arrived from Gwadur with Gulf Mails at 9 A.M.

MADRAS, 14-9 A.M.—Mail steamer "Nubia" from Galle in sight.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 14.

Ryves, Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment Native Infantry, on sick leave, from Sattara.

Marryat, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from England.

Hawkes, Captain, Assistant Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 14.

Hawkes, Captain, Assistant Commissary General, on duty, to Madras.

Pennefather, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to rejoin, to Madras.

Brown, Captain, Staff on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—13TH AUGUST.

London	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d.	Nominal per ton.
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	do.
Liverpool	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 10s. 0d. do.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d.	
Overland	Cotton	£4 10s. 0d.	per 40 cubic feet
China	Cotton	Rs. 2 to 3	per bale.
Mauritius	Gram	Rs. 0 12 0	per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
Aug. 14	Suez	Kalhash	Kurrachee, August 5
	Cardross	McIntosh	Moulmein, May 27.
	Wilberforce	Budelman	Newcastle, April 10.
	British Crown	McDonald	London, April 18.
	Salsette (s)	Parish	Suez, August 1.
	Araminta	Shields	Liverpool, April 22.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
Aug. 14	Chanticleer	Dodds	Zanzibar.
	Knighton	Stewart	Singapore.
	Advance	Taylor	Rangoon.
	Altacar	Hamilton	Mauritius.
	Pegasus	Cornwell	Point de Galle.
	British Nation	Rowe	Calcutta.
	Sophie	Granberg	Batavia.
	Armenian (s)	Miller	Calcutta.
	Norna (s)	Jones	China.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Moses Williamson*, Lake, to Rangoon.
Ship *Dreadnought*, Scott, to Calcutta.
Ship *Contest*, Gibson, to Cochin.
Ship *Rowantree*, Louis, to St. Helena.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 6th, "Labourdonnais," F. S., Rapate, Calcutta; "Backia Lutchmy," R. Gahan Colombo; "Ayrshire, L. W. Proctor, Coconada, and "Candia," P. and O. S., Calcutta.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

BARODA, 14TH, 6 A.M.—Interruption Ahmedabad both lines continues.

KURRACHEE, 14TH, 11-30 A.M.—Communication right to Fao, Turkish line right to Constantinople, Persian line interrupted to Tabreez, Egyptian line right. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 12th August, via Russia 11th August, from Egypt none received.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 14TH, 11. A.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 83, wind south-west, moderate rain 35 cents.

KOLAPORE, 14TH, 12 Noon—Weather partially clouded, occasionally rain, thermometer 77.

CARWAR, 14TH, 8 A.M.—Fine wind S. W. light, barometer 30, thermometer 78, rain 75 cents.

CANNANORE, 14TH, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west light, thermometer 78, barometer 29·995, fall of rain 42 cents.

COCHIN, 14TH, 9 A. M.—Weather fine, wind north-westerly, fall of rain 13 cents: thermometer 82, barometer 30·044, sky cummulus.

TUTICORIN, 14TH, 9 A.M.—Strong westerly winds, thermometer 88, weather fair.

GALLE, 14TH, 9 A. M.—Light winds and fine day, thermometer, 80.

PAUMBEN, 14TH, 12 NOON.—Wind S., weather fine, thermometer, 85, barometer 2906.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "CHINA," (2,010 tons, 400 H. P.) Captain J. D. STEWARD, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 21st August, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on WEDNESDAY the 19th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th August, 1868.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On TUESDAY, the 18th Augt., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "BARODA," (1,873 tons, 400 H. P.), Captain N. W. HASELWOOD, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on MONDAY, the 17th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th August, 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED YESTERDAY BY THE STEAMER "SALSETTE."

	Rs.	
Adventures of a Strolling Player	1	8
The Lamp. Vol. Jan. to June 1868	3	12
Punch. Vol. LIV. ditto	6	4
George Geith. Griffith Gaunt. Mildred's Wedding—Each	1	8
Mrs. Brown at Paris	0	12
Miss Braddon's The Doctor's Wife. Cloth bound	2	12
———— Henry Dunbar. Ditto	2	12
Gray's Poetical Works (B. India Classics.)	1	14
The Lady of the Lake ditto	1	14
Young's Search after Livingstone	4	8
The Lathe and its Uses	11	4
Locke's Elementary Lessons in Astronomy	4	0
Thomas's Early Sassanian Coins, &c.	5	12
Westall on Training, &c. New edition	0	12
"Wrinkles;" or, Hints for Sportsmen	4	8
The Hunting Grounds of the Old World	5	12
The Forest and the Field	15	12
Shakespeare's Wild Sports of India	3	12
Ravenstein's Gymnastics	6	4
Cavendish and Baldwin on Whist.—Each	2	12
Clarke's English Dictionary	3	8
Anderson's Mercantile Correspondence	3	12
New Standard Authors	0	12
Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life, Travel, and Explorations, &c. By W. B Lord, R.A., and T. Baines, F.R.G.S. Parts 1 to 5	9	8
Les Outlaws du Missouri (French)	2	12
Le Roman de deux Jeunes Femmes (French)	2	4

Bombay, 15th Aug. 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

Positively the
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 15TH AUGUST.
GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.
Everything new for the
CLOSING NIGHT.
THE BROTHERS RIDGWAY,
IN NEW ACTS TO-NIGHT.
JERRY BLOSSOM,
IN NEW SONGS TO-NIGHT.
MR. T. BIRD,
IN NEW ACTS TO-NIGHT.
MR. H. GOULD,
IN NEW ACTS TO-NIGHT.
MR. ARONEY,
IN NEW ACTS TO-NIGHT.

And the WHOLE of the COMPANY in a New and Laughable After-piece, entitled,
THE MASQUERADE BALL,
OR THE
MANAGER IN A FIX,
Introducing new Songs, Breakdowns, &c., &c.

Remember this is the
LAST CHANCE
of witnessing this clever Troupe, as they leave for Poona on MONDAY.

Doors open at a quarter before eight o'clock, commencing precisely at a quarter before nine o'clock. Carriages may be ordered for half-past 11.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	" 3	Pit	" 1

Box Office open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, Rampart Row, where First-class Seats may be secured.

WILL'S CELEBRATED BRISTOL TOBACCOS,

imported in periodical consignments
OVERLAND.

The superior character of these Tobaccos is so well known to smokers as to render recommendation needless.

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
" LATAKIA.
" SHAG.
" SMOKING MIXTURE.

	Cash.	Credit
Tins each	1 4	1 8
Packets "	1 0	1 4

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED GREEK WINES,

just received in fine condition.

	Cash. Rs. as	Credit. Rs. Rs.
COMO; a red wine resembling young full bodied Port	32 0	36 0
HYMET, RED; a full bodied dry wine, resembling Burgundy	20 0	23 0
"I wish I may never drink worse liquor than my Hymet."—Mr. Naggleton; *Punch*, 5th Aug. 1865.		
KEFFESIA, WHITE; a dry dinner wine with very fine Chablis character	27 0	30 0
"The White Keffesia possesses a delicacy which we have rarely met with in any other wine.—*Times* 7th September 1865.		
PATRAS, RED; of a rich Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
PATRAS, WHITE; of a fine Hock character	20 0	23 0
"Patras, equal to a full-bodied Hock, will stand exposure to the air for days without turning sour." R. Druitt, M. D., Reporton Wines 1866.		
SAINT ELIE; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28 0	31 0
"Many of the White Wines appear to us a delicate mixture of Hock and Sherry; and we would especially instance the ST. ELIE, a famous "wine of night," —*London Review July 22nd.* 1865.		
SANTORIN; a very dry wine, with Port flavour.	28 0	32 0
"If people must have after dinner Wine at all, they will get no dyspepsia from Denman's Santorin." *Sat. Review* 12 Aug. 1865		
THERA; A full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character.	36 0	40 0
"Is really a good Wine. We can endorse Dr. Druitt's judgment." *Saturday Review*, 12th August 1865.		
VISANTO; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

OFNER; a red Wine of Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
SZEGSZARD,	16 0	18 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.).

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

(Imported direct.)

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 per thousand	16 0	18 0
No. 2 " "	14 0	16 0
No. 3 " "	12 8	14 0

OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

"LACOUBA" BRAND.

Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro, In boxes of 100 each.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 36-0	Rs. 40-0

"ESCULAPIO I VILLAR" BRAND.

Colorado, Colorado Claro, Colorado Maduro, Maduro, In boxes of 50 each.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 18-0	Rs. 20-0

The above are very choice and in fine condition.

CIGAR LAMPS.

(TREACHER'S SPECIAL PATTERN FOR INDIA.)

TO SMOKERS, CLUBS, AND REGIMENTAL MESSES, These elegant articles are an indispensable convenience.

Cash on delivery.	Credit.
Rs. 25-0.	Rs. 28-0

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO SHIP COMMANDERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, ex Ship "Star of the North," just arrived from Sydney,—Kangaroo Brand—29 Tierces, containing 304 lbs. each, PRIME MESS BEEF, in excellent order. Apply to

Bombay, 14th August 1868. W. NICOL & Co.

LOST, a POCKET BOOK, containing Rupees 110 in two notes, and some Vouchers not useful to others but Owner, a Captain. One note of Rs. 100 No. $\frac{C}{52}$ 88396, and one of Rs. 10, number unknown. Whoever brings the same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash,
No. 7, Forbes Street.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The S. S. "SALSETTE" has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels:—

S. S. "Illyrrian," from Liverpool, 12th July.
" "Nyanza," from Southampton, 18th July.
" "Poonah," from Marseilles, 26th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

Bombay, 14th August 1868.

COLABA COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to the 25th instant, for repairs to the Arthur Bunder Sea-wall at Colaba.

Full particulars of the work, and forms of tender, will be given at the Office of Mr. NUSSERWANJEE CHANDABHOY, C.E., Hummum Street, Fort, between the hours of 1 and 4 P.M daily.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th August 1868.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

A large supply of this fine Wine just received.

	Cash.	Credit.
In Cases of 1 doz. each.	40 0	44 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD).
Bombay and Poona.

HOUSE VALUATION FOR 1869.—NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTIONS 63 AND 64 OF ACT II. OF 1865.—The Public are hereby informed that valuation of Houses, Buildings, and Lands situated within the City is completed for the year 1869, and that the Commissioner will proceed to revise the same on and after the 1st September 1868.

Owners and Occupiers, or their Agents, may inspect and make extracts from Assessment Books without payment of Fee. The Fee payable by other persons is fixed at One Rupee for each inspection.

The Assessment Books are to be seen at the Office of the Superintendent of Wards, Apollo House, Fort.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the Commissioner, in writing, at this Office, three days before the 1st September 1868.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 14th Aug. 1868.

NOW READY.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR AUGUST.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINS the alterations in the time of running of the trains on the G. I. P. Line, and also the B. B. & C. I. alterations.

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LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA

May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following

AGENTS:

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.—The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's steamer will be closed on FRIDAY, the 21st August, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAILS.

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The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1868.

THE new Leave Regulations for the Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical Services have been promulgated, and are, we believe, considered by the officers immediately concerned to be reasonably liberal, even if not all that some over-sanguine spirits may have hoped for. The Rules for the Uncovenanted Service are still under consideration: a phrase which, however, gives no definite promise as to when they are to be communicated to the public. We trust, however, to soon learn the particulars of the anxiously expected Furlough Rules, and further that they will prove satisfactory to the large and important, but much neglected and long suffering, body of Government servants included under the curious and negative designation of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. In times gone past it was the fashion to consider claims, made by them for liberal treatment of any kind, as perfect nonsense not worthy of being entertained even for a moment. It was thought far better to keep them down as far as possible lest they might learn to look on themselves as men and brothers of the members of the sacred and more fortunate Covenanted Service. We are not aware that humility of origin or even of present position disentitles a man to considerate treatment by the Government he serves, but we can understand, although we may not approve, the reasons which, acting on narrow minds, influenced those in power to look jealously on any scheme which proposed to raise the status of those over whom an exclusive system had given them both social and official advantages.

In the early days of the late Hon'ble East India Company, and whilst it still retained its mercantile character, it was only natural that Europeans engaged by them in England to proceed to and serve in India, should require a covenant guaranteeing them certain pay and pension on the expiration of a certain amount of good and faithful service. Thus arose the system of covenants. It was also natural that the Company should fill the more subordinate appointments under them, with natives or with Europeans born in, and in a manner belonging, to this country. These classes would not insist on a covenant being executed before entering the service, and the Company would also prefer not to bind themselves to retain them, if at any time they should not require their services. We thus acquired the second or uncovenanted branch. So long as the Civil Service was confined to a limited number of families, it was clearly their interest to increase the number of available appointments, in order to provide for the not small number of sons, nephews, and cousins who, hearing of the wonderful Pagoda Tree, was extremely anxious to come out and assist in picking the ripe and luscious fruit. As Indian Princes fought, and the Honourable Company conquered, our possessions yearly increased, and with each increase we acquired fresh "Pagoda" orchards, which rendered necessary new hands to harvest the produce. It would not do to allow those outsiders—the Servants without a covenant—to rise to these positions, for if that were permitted, how could the affectionate home relatives be provided for? It is true that many competent and accomplished European gentlemen would have been happy to fill the vacant posts (we do not here speak of natives, for in those days but few possessed the requisite knowledge of English to render them fit for the many appointments now so well filled by them), but as St. Paul long ago remarked, he who will not provide for his own is "worse" "than an Infidel," and we will not libel our old Civil Servants by charging them with practising that class of infidelity in a heathen country. So matters went on. Civil Servants became Members of Council, and, as such, in their legislative wisdom drew up leave rules and regulations, which an unfortunate English nobleman or gentleman in the position of Governor-General, ignorant of Indian details, and occupied with Indian wars, was compelled to sign, unless he would quarrel with his only advisers, upon a subject concerning which he could know but little, and possibly cared less. If men of standing and respectability should enter the Uncovenanted Service, it was certain that before long they would demand from Government a recognition of their fair and just claims to equitable consideration. No better means existed to prevent this, than to give that service the brand of inferiority. By paying its members badly, and rendering furlough almost beyond their reach, men likely to be thus troublesome were to a great extent kept out.

We have endeavoured to account for the evident desire of the powers that formerly were, to create and maintain a marked social distinction between the European members of the Government Civil Services. Whether our estimate of their motives is entirely correct or not, it is at all events certain that a marked distinction did, as a matter of fact, formerly exist, and here selfishness as to the happiness and indifference to the affairs of those not belonging "to our set" would, if no stronger feelings existed, supply a reason for the neglect shown to a most valuable body of public servants. We have said that we can understand, even if we do not adopt, the views of the former Covenanted Servants concerning their Uncovenanted brethren. They in many cases belonged to a higher class of English society, in days when party and class prejudices ran high at home. These Civil Servants thought their dignity would be lowered if they treated as equals men who belonged to a second rate service—one to which natives, too, were admitted, and who, contrary to all physical laws, had no grandfathers. So thought the Collector and his Assistants in the "good old days," Time, however, works wonders, and truly has it in this case verified the old saying. No longer is the Civil Service recruited from any exclusive set: open competition is the order of the day; and in the person of a pleasant and lively dinner table neighbour, we, as likely as not, recognize the clever son of a worthy butler, who out of his perquisites has saved enough to give his boy an education fitting him to exercise the functions of an Assistant Collector of an Indian district.

Natives, too, are not only eligible for, but are already members of, the Civil Service, and a very few years will probably see a large number of these gentry serving Her Majesty in that capacity. Thus has time changed the old system, and with these changes has been lost any social superiority which Covenanted possessed over Uncovenanted Servants of Government, unless the former happen to have claims to such, founded on grounds other than that of mere membership of an open competitive service. It is but due to the present race of civilians to say that they appear to be fully conscious of this; and if the rumours abroad be but true, we shall find that the authorities who are drawing up the new Leave Rules are fully alive to a fact which medical men are, strange to say, all agreed on, namely, that English gentlemen who belong to both branches of the Civil Services are formed of the same flesh and blood, and consequently require the same climatic changes to retain their health. This is a point gained, and shows the great increase of scientific knowledge which distinguishes our day. We have frequently heard it stated that the great difficulty of Government in the matter of forming Furlough Rules for the Uncovenanted Service is that the majority of its members are natives of this country, and that regulations which would be suitable to them would not satisfy the European requirements. This is undoubtedly true, but we cannot see when the difficulty arises. We agree that there should be but one set of rules, regardless of race, and so let it be. As it appears to us no native of India can require any lengthened period of leave unless he proposes travelling in other countries. For a similar reason members of the Civil Service in England are not granted leave for long periods. If, however, the European, after a certain number of years service, desires to revisit his native country, let him be granted leave as is the Covenanted civilian. Let the rules, however, be open to all, and if the native likes to take leave out of India, give him the same privilege. By visiting England he would strengthen his mind just as the European does his body, and in both cases the State gains by the increased ability of its servants. Finally, let both races enjoy their usual privilege leave in India, which as regards the native would ensure him quite as much leave in India as an English Civil Servant gets every year from his office in London.

WE learn that on the application of the executors of the late Mr. Goculdas Tejpal, Government have sanctioned the grant of a site on the Esplanade, opposite to the Elphinstone High School, for the erection of a building for a Sanskrit College and a Hindoo Boarding Institution, founded by Mr. Goculdass, who has contributed the following munificent sums for the purpose:—

SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

	Rs.
Building Fund	40,000
Maintenance Fund	80,000
Reward Fund	4,000
Furniture Fund	1,000
	Rs. 1,25,000

HINDOO BOARDING INSTITUTION.

	Rs.
Building Fund	40,000
Maintenance Fund	1,60,000
Furniture Fund	5,000
	Rs. 2,05,000

THE "Madras Athenæum" of the 7th instant, referring to the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Candia," says "We learn with regret that cholera has broken out on board this steamer, which arrived from Calcutta yesterday evening, in consequence of which passengers have not been permitted to leave the ship, nor have the mails been landed."

ACCORDING to a general order by the Commander-in-Chief in India—"Under instructions from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, and with the sanction of Government, one garrison battery of the 20th Brigade, and two garrison batteries of the 23rd Brigade Royal Artillery, will be reduced, on the withdrawal of the batteries from the Straits. The non-commissioned officers and men will be absorbed in the remaining batteries of Royal Artillery in the Madras Presidency, in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief of that presidency may deem best for the service."

THE "London Gazette" of July 21 intimates that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. August Carl Gumpert as Consul at Bombay for the North German Confederation. The notification applies also to Mr. A. E. F. Denso, the Consul at Kurrachee, and others.

THE Indian overland troop service steamships "Serapis" and "Crocodile," undergoing very extensive repairs and refit at Portsmouth, are ordered to be ready to recommence their troop-carrying duties between Spithead and Alexandria, by September 21st. The frigate-built sailing Indiaman "Newcastle," Commander French, has arrived in Portsmouth harbour from London, and embarks debachments of troops to-day (July 24) under command of Major Maclean, C. B., for Calcutta.—*Reuter's Indian Express.*

THE case of Howard *v.* The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company was heard at the Lewes assizes on July 18. This was an action to recover compensation by the widow and executrix of her deceased husband, his death being alleged to have been occasioned by the negligence of the of the defendants' servants. The husband of the plaintiff, Mr. Howard, was a member of the bar of India, and at the time of his death he had a very lucrative practice. He was travelling upon the defendants' line of railway in the month of August, 1867, when a collision unhappily occurred, which caused his death. He left a widow and three children, and the present action was brought to recover compensation for the loss the family had sustained by reason of his untimely death. Mr. Joyce, who appeared for the plaintiff, said that the parties in this case had consented to terms, and the defendants had agreed that a sum of £9,750 should be paid as damages, the money to be apportioned in the following manner:—£3,750 to the widow of the deceased, and £2,000 to each of the children. Mr. Meadows White, who appeared for the Company, said he was instructed to consent to the terms stated by his learned friend. The jury accordingly returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £9,750. —*Overland Mail.*

ACCORDING to the "Owl" Her Majesty was to have an interview with the Emperor of the French on her way to Switzerland, and was to travel under the designation of Countess of Kent. The same publication says that the Duke of Edinburgh was shortly to proceed in the "Galatea" on foreign service. It was expected that during his cruise his Royal Highness would visit China, Japan, and New Zealand.

THE following remarks by the "Home News" are significant enough:—

> 'Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh have been entertained at a Trinity-house banquet—the latter Prince is the Master—and their speeches were not unentertaining. "The Prince of Wales is fond of change," said the Duke, "so he has become my younger brother." Lord Stanley, usually coolness itself, declared that it was too hot to talk politics, even to a friendly audience. There are not any other royal acts which it is necessary to note this week, save that the Princes are persistent in their patronage of the impudent French actress, Schneider; but her career here is nearly over—and somebody who is worse is coming. History repeats itself, and one of these days we shall have a reprint of Burns' verses, addressed to princes of other days—
>
> "And as for you, young P—— of W——,
> Down pleasure's stream with swelling sails
> I'm tauld ye're gliding fairly."
>
> And the lines to "you, Right Reverend Osnaburg," may easily be adapted. We have no intention of making frequent or harsh references to certain topics, but it is right that society at a distance should know that sundry royal doings give scant satisfaction in the best sort of society at home.'

IT is rumoured (says the "Evening Star" of July 24) that the present Government, should it be in office next year—a consummation devoutly to be deprecated—is pledged to bring forward a proposition for increasing the annual income granted to the Prince of Wales by an addition of £25,000. There is something to be said in favour of every measure, and it is not to be supposed that the projectors and supporters of the abovementioned scheme are unprovided with what they at least imagine to be cogent reasoning. They urged that the £100,000. a year at present received by the Prince is so far reduced by income tax and by the expenses necessary for the ordinary maintenance of his household, and by subscriptions to charities—subscriptions expected of him—that his Royal Highness has virtually little more than half the amount intended for him at his disposal; and they further contend that in the present exceptional state of affairs, and during the protracted seclusion of the Queen, the Prince has been compelled to represent Her Majesty on innumerable public occasions before her subjects, a duty which his Royal Highness discharges willingly and gracefully, but one which he finds remarkably expensive. There is, without doubt, a large amount of weight to be given to the way of putting the question, but we would repectfully suggest to those who hold these views, that looking at it in the prosaic and matter-of-fact view of political economists, the question really is whether the public should pay twice over for the performance of these necessary duties. It may seem somewhat early to touch on this question, but as we have reason to believe that inquiry on the subject will be made on several hustings at the approaching general election, it is as well to prepare the minds both of constituents and candidates for it.

RAJAH BROOKE's will is noticed as follows by the "Illustrated London News:"—

> Sir James Brooke, K.C.B., Rajah of Sarawak, by his will, dated April 15, 1867, devised his sovereignty of Sarawak to his nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke, and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, the Rajah devised his said sovereignty unto her Majesty the Queen of England, her heirs and assigns for ever; and the Rajah appointed Miss Angela Georgina Burdett Coutts; Thomas Fairbairn, Esq.; and John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P., trustees of his will to see the purposes aforesaid carried into effect. The Rajah bequeathed to his nephew, Charles Johnson Brooke, all his real and personal estate in Borneo and England, and constituted him his residuary legatee; and the Rajah directed his nephew Charles Johnson Brooke to furnish to his executors from his property in England, and out of the debt which was due to him from the State of Sarawak, sufficient funds to raise legacies to Arthur Crookshank, Esq., and Mr. George Brooke, and liberal annuities in favour of his servants; and the Rajah appointed as his executors Spencer St. John, Esq, her Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires at Hayti; Alexander Knox, Esq., of 91, Victoria-street, Westminster; and John Gillam Booty and Richard Butt, of Gray's-inn, solicitors.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 24TH JULY.

ALMOST the only matter of purely commercial interest deserving detailed notice that has transpired this week is the passing of the Government Bill for acquiring the Telegraphs. It passed through committee on Tuesday evening, was read a third time yesterday, and it is supposed will be taken by the Lords to-morrow, and at once pushed through its remaining stages. It is rarely that a measure of such importance is so readily accepted by Parliament, and when the assembly is, as we have been constantly told, "moribund" and fit to do nothing but pass formal regulations to accelerate its own demise, the event is all the more remarkable. It so happened, however, that the assent of the leaders on both sides of the House was secured for the Bill beforehand. The Ministry of course were proud of it, because it was in a sense their own progeny. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in particular, dandled the little stranger—his first—with most touching fondness, and as no human being supposes that he will for sometime have an opportunity of presenting the world with another, few could have the heart to grudge his innocent delight. Again Mr. Gladstone, who under ordinary circumstances would have set his mark on the scheme to some purpose, was disarmed, or rather disabled, from hostile criticism by the circumstance that it was his own initiative two years back which first started the idea, or at least the practical application of it. Thus, with the exception of some grumbling animadversions from Mr. Goschen, Mr. Leeman, and one or two others, everything went on smoothly. The financial part of the proposal, namely, the cost of purchase, was the point on which objection was raised. The bargain actually made—provisional, of course, on confirmation by the shareholders of each concern—was, as I previously stated, on the basis of a 20 years' purchase of the net profits. Now, the question is, what are meant as net profits? The estimate is not founded on an average of profits of the last three years, but on those for the six months ending 30th June last, which have not yet been made up. It was very acutely pointed out by Mr. Goschen, that as the companies knew three or four months ago the intention of the Government to buy them up, they would during all that time do as little as they could help in the way of renewing plant, &c., and that, as a consequence, their net profits for the half-year will be larger than usual, while the Government, which pays so much, will come into possession of a property depreciated beyond its usual limit. To these objections the one sufficient reply given is that, though the outlay will be great, the results will amply repay it. Mr. Scudamore, of the Post Office, who has worked out all the calculations minutely, and has throughout engineered the whole business in a masterly manner, predicts a profit on the receipts sufficient to raise eight millions sterling at 3½ per cent., if necessary. He believes, however, that six millions will cover everything, in which case a substantial surplus will remain after paying all working expenses. There is, nevertheless, no doubt whatever that the nation is committed to a bargain much more costly, so far as the Exchequer is concerned, than need have been made. The opposition, threatened in the House of Commons a month ago, so unnerved the Post Office authorities and the Government, that they hastened to buy off the recalcitrant interests, and thus gave more than they would have dreamt of giving had more leisure been left for higgling. The telegraph companies naturally enough snapped at the terms offered, and it is now the turn of the nation to grumble. It must be understood, however, that the bill now passing does little more than admit the policy of acquiring the lines. During the recess it will be the duty of an arbitrator to decide what the net profits are, and when the next Parliament assembles the Government of the day must bring in a Money Bill to raise the required amount. If Parliament thinks the sum too large it may refuse to pass the bill, and then *cadit quæstio*. I do not mention this as at all probable, but such a result is quite on the cards. I should say that in committee there was a discussion on the propriety of making the charge for a message sixpence instead of a shilling. The higher rate was agreed to, but the feeling in favour of the lower figure was so strong that it may be concluded the reduction will be made very soon after the transfer of the wires takes place, should the prospects seem to justify the step. The assumption of the lines by the Post Office will commence, should the bill ultimately pass, from the 1st July 1869.

All the signs point to a prodigious increase of telegraphic communication within the next year or two. Besides the rival line from Brest to New York, mentioned before, there is one projected from Portugal by the Azores to South America, from Scotland to Norway, from Brazil to the United States, and so on. The last-named cable is indeed partially laid. It is a melancholy reflection upon our boasted enterprise that we are still without any promise of the much-needed submarine cable down the Red Sea to India. The scheme to which I alluded three weeks ago has not yet passed the rudimentary stage. I am amazed that where there is so much capital at command, and so much need for the undertaking, nothing definite has yet been arranged.

The first result of the threatened competition by the French company in American telegraph business is seen in a reduced scale, just announced by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, to come into operation on the 1st September next. The tariff for messages of twenty words will then be £3-7-6, instead of £5-5 as at present.

A new Marine Insurance Company, "The Globe," has been launched. The capital is to be £400,000 in 20,000 shares of £20 each, of which, however, it is proposed to call up only £5 per share. The directorship is respectable, consisting of one admiral, a general, a major, a West-end baronet, a knight, Sir James Anderson, who commanded the "Great Eastern," and one City man of no consequence whatever. If any elements of success exist in the concern they are certainly not apparent yet. The intended underwriter, the person who can make or mar all such undertakings, is Mr. C. R. Harford, Junr., well known at Lloyds, but who failed in business last year. He is a gentleman of great experience and good connections, and a few years ago his name would have sufficed to make the company float. Now all joint stock undertakings are regarded with distrust.

In the Rolls Court yesterday an application was made by creditors of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East that the official liquidator might be directed to pay a further dividend out of the large sum—about £300,000—now in his hands. The application was opposed by contributories, who maintained that many of the creditors claiming to be entitled to dividend are not properly creditors of this bank, but of its predecessor, the Commercial Bank of India. The case of Captain Felix Jones, and the depositors of the China loan, was the case referred to. Lord Romilly, considering that the matter of these claims was still pending, ordered that a dividend of 2s. 6d. in the pound, or as much more as the liquidator should think proper, should be paid, the creditors whose amounts are in doubt giving security for repayment if necessary.

The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank will pay a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum for the last half-year, the balance at credit of profit and loss account being £23,725-7-3. The report admits that these profits exhibit a falling off compared with last January, but the losses have not been large. The deposits held are £916,598.

The report of the Land Mortgage Bank of India has also been issued. It states the result of the valuation of the assets made by Mr. Boyson, showing the total of losses to be £172,000. The directors announced that all current expenses, including debenture interest, have been met out of revenue, but they are unable to increase the reserve fund as anticipated at last meeting. The utmost possible reduction of expenditure will be enforced, and it is hoped that before long a dividend may again be declared.

The Inter-Colonial Railway Loan for the Dominion of Canada, as we somewhat magniloquently term it, was brought out on Monday. Only half the amount, however, has been offered for subscription at present. The total is £4,000,000, of which £3,000,000 is in a 4 per cent. stock guaranteed by the English Government, and £1,000,000 on 5 per cent. bonds of the Canadian Government. The first portion, being the finest security in the world, was of course sure to go down here at a high price, but the second, in view of certain possible complications, would have been avoided by many capitalists except at a low price. As a matter of fact Canada 5 per cent. bonds are only worth 90 here at present—25 per cent. less than India Fives. But the Finance Minister of Canada hit upon the notable device of making the two securities he had to offer the subject of one tender; that is, whoever offered, must name a price for a proportionate amount of both stocks. Messrs. Rothschild tendered for the whole amount, £2,000,000—at 105⅛—and got it all, but £73,200. Transactions took place afterwards in the scrip at 107 to 109. The wits of the Stock Exchange, who christened Turkish internal stock at its first appearance "infernals," from the trouble it gave them,—who nicknamed Turkish 6 per cents. of 1865, which have secured upon the sheep tax, "mutton,"—and who called Peruvian stocks, secured by the Guano deposits, by a name which I should be very sorry to put on paper or to whisper to ears polite,—have already dubbed this fresh loan "the new Dominion mixture." As it is nearly all in the hands of the one great firm named, it would not long be a subject for speculation on the Stock Exchange.

The Egyptian loan is as yet an utter failure. Scarcely any subscriptions have been received here or in Paris.

The Credit Foncier of England had their meeting on Wednesday. It was rather stormy, but, on the whole, passed off well enough. Mr. Grant was not present, and thereby escaped hearing some of those piquant personal allusions which flow so aptly from the lips of the British shareholder in a rage. It was stated at the meeting that Mr. Grant, besides his salary of £3,000 a year, had received £74,000 as commission on the profits earned, and the other directors about as much more. Some very innocent shareholders are simple enough to ask that all this money should be refunded, on the ground that the profits were never really earned but were in a great measure conjectural. I sincerely, and not in the double sense, wish they may get it.

Another dull, and on the whole unprofitable, week for general business has passed. Cotton has again been flat with a declining tendency, and prices all round are a good deal lower than last week. The main cause is, heavy arrivals, chiefly from Bombay, under the influence of which stocks at Liverpool show a large increase since my last. Another cause constantly in operation is still the state of the markets at Manchester; no revival has yet appeared there, and therefore any prolonged advance in the value of the raw material is impossible. Manufacturers, with few exceptions, maintain that they are working at a loss. As they lower their prices, following the movement at Liverpool, so do buyers withdraw their previous offers or renew them on still lower terms. Thus, notwithstanding the reduced production, stocks still accumulate, and a purchaser for the East or any other foreign market has no difficulty in suiting himself when he pleases by negociating with some weak holder. All these would have come to a stop long ago, if manufacturers had only been able to combine for a general short-time movement. But, as the late Alderman Brooks of Manchester said to Mr. Ferrand in the famous encounter during the anti-Corn Law league days, "Lord bless you! we are all for ourselves in this world." I am afraid that is about the truth. There is a free-masonry of a certain kind among speculators, which enables them to run very harmoniously in one direction, but manufacturers seem comparatively helpless. There is, however, one gleam of good fortune in prospect. Should the present magnificent weather continue for another fortnight we shall secure a splendid wheat harvest, and an improvement in our home markets will surely follow. At present, so far as it is possible to foresee anything on such a debateable topic, the prospect is that cotton will droop for the next month or two, with an occasional slight rally, but that no very decided change will be apparent either one way or the other until the fate of the American crop is ascertained. Till now the reports of the growing cotton in the States are decidedly favourable, but there has been much more moisture across the Atlantic than with us, and the ultimate result may be affected by that circumstance. In Brazil the crop of cotton this year will, it is believed, be the largest ever known.

The stock of cotton at Liverpool to-day is 602,500 bales, an increase of 49,500 over last week's. The arrivals have been 90,500, and the sales 44,500 bales. Closing prices:—Middling Upland 10⅜d., Orleans 10½d., Mobile 10⅜d. Egyptian 9d., Fair Egyptian 11¼d., Pernam 10¼d., Bahia 9¾d., Maceio 10d., Maranham 10¼d., Smyrna 9d., Dhollera 8¼d., Oomrawuttee 8½d., Broach 8¼d., Scinde 7¼d., Madras 8d., Bengal 7¼d., Tinnevelly 8¼d., Rio 10½. The sales today are 10,000 bales including 2,000 on speculation and for export. Market quiet.

The Manchester report to-day states more business doing at low rates; there is no improvement in prices.

The advance in seeds continues. Linseed, rape, and cotton seeds are all in demand and dearer. I fancy, however, that large shipments of linseed will come forward this autumn from the Black Sea. Calcutta linseed is called 63s. 6d., Bombay 64s. 6d.; linseed cakes were disposed at very full rates. Prices of rapeseed are—Calcutta on spot 49s., Ferozepore 51s., Guzerat 53s., Yellow Scinde 51s. 6d., Madras 52s. Cotton seed, November and December shipment, £8-1-3 to £8-2-6 per ton.

No change in the money market. The demand for silver for China has fallen off, and there are no buyers at the recent quotations, 4s. 11⅛d. per ounce.

Closing prices at the Stock Exchange:—Consols 94⅝ to 94¾; India 10½ per cent stock 215½; India 5 per cents. 115 to 115½: ditto 4 per cents 104⅞ to 105; Enfaced 4 per cents 91½.: ditto 5 per cents 105¼ to 105½.: ditto 5½ per cents 109⅞ to 110½; 5 per cent. debentures, 1873, 105½; Bonds 25s. premium. Railways—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India 103 to 104; East Indian 108¾ to 109¼; Great Indian Peninsula 107¼ to 108½: ditto 4 per cents debenture stock 96½ to 96¾; Great Southern of India 105 to 107; Oude and Rohilkund 106 to 107; Scinde and Delhi 102½ to 103½. Banks—Agra A shares 11½ to 12: B shares 9½ to 9¾; Chartered of India, Australia, and China 19 to 20; Chartered Mercantile 28½ to 29½; Land Mortgage of India 4 to 3 dis.; Oriental 43½ to 44½. Miscellaneous—Bombay Gas 3¾ to 4½; Peninsular and Oriental 55 to 56: ditto new shares ½ to ¾ premium.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 24TH JULY.

THE *Times* of this morning, enraged at Mr. Disraeli's success in getting rid of Mr. Fawcett's clause for throwing the necessary expenses of elections on the local rates, declares that it regards the events of yesterday as a fittting end to a parliamentary "reign of audacity and chicane." These are strong words from a journal which has always seemed to have a secret sympathy with the Premier, and, in spite of its avowed hostility to the Irish Church, has almost uniformly used its influence to turn the scale in favour of the champion of that Church whenever the more earnest members of the Liberal party were bent on making a determined effort to drive him from power. If Mr. Disraeli's reign does *not* end with the present Parliament, we shall owe the misfortune of its continuance in great measure to the dislike with which the leaders of polite society and their special organ—the *Times*—have viewed the possible accession of Mr. Gladstone to office as Prime Minister; for it is the knowledge that this feeling exists which has emboldened Mr. Disraeli to disregard the strong words of opponents who shrink from giving those words effect, and to go on governing the country as if he were as great a popular favourite as the late Lord Palmerston himself. His whole scheme of conduct is artfully designed to lull the excitement produced in the public mind during the earlier months of the year by the speeches of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, while all the time he is quietly taking the most active measures for organizing a vigorous opposition at the elections to the Liberal policy for Ireland. To show the unscrupulous nature of the tactics the Conservatives have adopted, I may mention that a circular letter, marked "private and confidential," has been sent to every clergyman of the English Church in London, calling upon them to use all the authority and influence their position gives them to secure the success of the Conservative cause with the constituencies. This move on the part of the Tory election agents has become known through the refusal of some of the clergymen to whom the circular was addressed to consider that any political agent had the right to bind them down in honour not to disclose the tricks by which the present Government endeavours to secure clerical aid in order to gain for itself a fresh lease of power. It is intolerable that the attorneys who do the bidding of the Carlton Club should attempt to keep secret their organisation of an ecclesiastical conspiracy by laying on the consciences of liberal clergymen the burden of concealing their unscrupulous manœuvres. But one may well fear that, in spite of such exposures of what is going on, Mr. Disraeli's arts of political management may yet triumph. The character of the Reform Act has been so little understood that the Liberals, who had been complacently looking forward to a great increase of their majority in Parliament as a certain result of the extension of borough constituencies, are already somewhat dismayed at finding how small is the number of new men with advanced opinions who have been brought out as candidates, and how little the mass of the electors really care about the Irish Church. The keen feeling of antagonism to that Church can only spring in Englishmen from intellectual enthusiasm; the injustice is not one of which they themselves feel the effects, the wrong is done to the adherents of a church which the people of this country hold in traditional and just abhorrence as the sworn foe of civil and religious liberty all over the world. I do not say it is impossible for the British people to do a great act of justice even at the sacrifice of their own material interests. But even the emancipation of the slaves—the noblest national act of this century—was in some respects less difficult of accomplishment than the abolition of the Irish Church; for the only men who wished to keep the negroes in slavery were the Jamaica planters and their friends, who lived on the profits of slave labour, whereas there is a strong and active *sentiment* in favour of the maintenance of the Irish Church—the sentiment of "Protestantism," that is, of free government and hatred of priestcraft. This sentiment may not be very enlightened in this particular instance, and a scrupulous Minister would shrink from appealing to it; but Mr. Disraeli will stick at nothing to keep himself in office, and it is becoming doubtful if the Liberals will be able to excite afresh the popular enthusiasm in favour of a cause in which it is difficult for ordinary Englishmen to feel that they are directly interested, since the existence of the Irish Church does not, like the Corn Laws, continually press upon and irritate them in all their household affairs and other details of their daily life. One begins therefore to realize, more and more forcibly every day, the truths of Mr. Disraeli's words, that "we are but at the commencement of this struggle."

We have still, however, at least a month of leisure before the electioneering campaign begins; and everyone is for the time so sick of politics that the three chief topics of discussion during the week have been the new poem ascribed to Milton, the real intensity of shade heat in various parts of the world, and the amount of credit that properly belongs to Lord Napier of Magdala for the successful result of Sir Hope Grant's campaign in China. The last topic will, I presume, be fully discussed by your military correspondent. It is noticeable that, in his letter to the *Times* this morning, Lord Napier, while owning with characteristic simplicity that he was thinking at the time too much of his own speech to catch the drift of Sir Bartle Frere's eulogies on his services in China, nevertheless does not explicitly disclaim for himself the credit of having been the first to point out the weak place in the enemy's defences, though he assigns "the whole responsibility and success of the campaign" to Sir Hope Grant. There is a general feeling here that the spirit of Indian *camaraderie* carried Sir Bartle Frere too far. In praising Lord Napier one need not forget that there were English generals before him, as there were brave men before Agamemnon. Lord Napier himself says that "after-dinner eulogies are not history," but in this country they go a long way towards helping to make history; and the biographer of Lord Straithnairn, for instance, will be delighted to quote the remark of Lord Napier at the Mansion House dinner, that Sir Hugh Rose dealt with the rebels in Central India as Asiatics should always be dealt with —"by going straight at their heads"—a remark that confirms the Duke of Wellington's maxim (founded on the unfortunate circumstances of Major Monson's retreat) that under no circumstances should an English officer retreat before an Indian enemy.

As to the weather, the letters of the various correspondents who send statements to the *Times* of the degrees registered by their thermometers, and quarrel with one another as to whether it has been hotter in London this July than it is during the hot season in Calcutta, are a needless aggravation of the sufferings inflicted on unprotected Englishmen by a continuance of bright sunshiny weather that is almost unprecedented in this climate. The sun himself appears to have at last taken justifiable offence at the ingratitude of men who only took advantage of his unusual good nature to dispute about the maximum range of shade heat, for yesterday he took a fit of the sulks and went out of sight altogether, leaving the weather so bleak and cold that it seemed as if we had already reached the latter days of autumn. To-day, however, he has relented once more, and it is to be hoped we shall have good weather till the harvest is over, for a fortnight's rain now would be a fearful calamity.

As to the new poem, the balance of internal evidence, based on peculiarities of style and language, is certainly in favour of its Miltonic origin, though the fact that the best authority at the British Museum declares the handwriting not to be Milton's is an awkward one to get over. The first letter of Lord Winchilsea (better known in the literary world as Lord Maidstone, a writer of amusing poems and criticisms in the *Press*, in the livelier days of that paper) led the generality of readers to think at first that Professor Morley had found a mare's nest; but the noble lord's criticisms have since been completely answered, and the poem may fairly be accepted as a very good imitation of Milton's style in his minor poems, if it be not Milton's own. Anyhow, it is of no great value, except as a literary curiosity.

You will see that Sir Stafford Northcote has abandoned both his India Bills, and is to bring on the Indian Budget next Monday. No one in the House of Commons would have cared very much, or even have noticed the omission, if he had let the Budget this year share the fate of his two Bills.

J. M. M.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 24TH JULY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. "Salsette," bringing the English Mail of the 24th ult., arrived in the harbour yesterday morning shortly after nine o'clock. She left Suez on the 1st instant at 8 P.M., reached Aden on the 7th at 9 A.M., and resumed her voyage at 6-15 P.M. the same day. The passengers she has brought are as follows :—

From Southampton.—Messrs. W. G. Cormack, Aylmes, Balbi, S. Beeching, W. Sayford, S. A. Cartlidge, S. Condran, J. Couleshaw, H. Davey, W. Hodgart, S. Jones, A. Miller, S. Petts, H. Pring, S. Taylor, J. Lanham, A. Emery, and A. Barnett.

From Marseilles.—Mr. Fendal Thompson, Mr. Allender, Mr. J. Richey, and Madame de Gachez.

From Suez.—Mr. and Mrs. Wordsworth, Lieutenant Marryat, and Mr. H. Ott.

The "Salsette" brings the following reports :—

The P. and O. Co.'s s. "Surat," arrived at Suez on the 1st inst. at 0-45 A. M.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. "Rangoon," from Bombay, arrived the same day at 1-50 P. M.

The M. I. s s. "Donnai," from China, arrived on the 30th July.

The s. s "Dalhousie" was to leave for Bombay on the 3rd instant, with stores, &c.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. "Surat," "Rangoon," and "Precursor," and the M. I. s. s. "Donnai," "Cambodge," "Erymanthe," and "Alphee," were at Suez when the "Salsette" left.

H. M troop-ship "Jumna" and the transport "Far East" were undergoing repairs.

H. M. s. s. "Feroze" was at Suez.

The usual Egyptian fleet and merchant steamers were in the roads.

The s. s. "Coromandel" and the hulk "Semiramis" were in Aden harbour.

The s s. "Simla," from Calcutta, arrived at Aden at 6 A.M. on the 7th, and the s. s. "Malta," from Bombay, arrived at 1 P.M.

On August 5, at 8 A M., the "Salsette" passed a brig rigged steamer standing to the northward.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(Overland Mail, July 24.)

Sir Stafford Northcote has abandoned his two Indian bills for the present session. He is to make his annual financial statement on July 27.

The freedom of the City has been presented to Lord Napier of Magdala, and he has been entertained at a banquet at the Mansion House.

The Ministerial whitebait dinner took place on July 22. The date of the prorogation is, however, still uncertain. The Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill has not yet passed the Commons.

A memorial window in Romsey Church and a statue in the market-place to Lord Palmerston have been unveiled with some ceremony.

The Duke of Edinburgh presided on July 20 at the annual dinner of the Trinity House. The Prince of Wales was also present, having been previously sworn in as a "younger brother."

There has been a Sunday "demonstration" in Hyde-park against the Irish Church, but it was a failure.

The Public Schools match at Wimbledon has been won by Eton, and the Elcho Challenge Shield by England. Corporal Peake, who made the highest score for the Queen's Prize, was disqualified, and the prize was awarded to Lieutenant Carslake, 5th Somerset Rifles.

The claim of the Duke of Buckingham to the Scotch peerage of Lord Kinloss has been admitted by the House of Lords.

Major-General J. F. G. Campbell has been appointed colonel of the 79th Foot.

The widow of Mr. E. I. Howard has obtained 9,750*l*. compensation from the G. I. P. Railway Co.

Admiral Farragut has been presented to the Queen by the Duke of Edinburgh.

Several moors and commons have been set on fire by the excessive heat, and a number of deaths from sun-stroke are reported.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier have arrived at Lisbon. The Portuguese Council of State have declined to act on the advice of the French and Spanish Governments, that the Duke and Duchess should be ordered to leave the country.

A destructive fire has taken place at Rouen.

The trial of the person charged with complicity in the assassination of Prince Michael is proceeding at Belgrade.

Mr. Thaddeus Stevens has brought up five new articles of impeachment against President Johnson.

Among the deaths reported during the week are those of the Earl of Bantry; Sir H. J. Seton, Bart; Mr. J. Sterling Coyne, and Dr. G. F. Waagen.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

(Overland Mail, July 24.)

WE believe that if we were to re-write the principal part of our last week's Summary of Intelligence, with a postcript announcing a change in the weather, we should express with tolerable accuracy what we have been saying and doing during the last seven days. During five of those days life had been little more than a great gasp, when yesterday a cool breeze sprung up, with threatenings of rain, which, however, have not been fulfilled. How long this temperate interval may last it is impossible to say. But we write at present without any of those vivid reminders of an Indian May which had been continually besetting us during the last two months, and which not improbably may return to us with greater demonstrativeness than before. Meanwhile, the reduction of the temperature is bringing back fresh strength to the languid and feeble; and people are beginning once more to think that it is possible to walk and to eat.

Of the amount of actual injury which the heat has inflicted upon us it is not easy to speak with much certainty. Of course, the long drought has been followed by short haycrops, which, however, may not have been very severely felt, as there was a good residue from last year. The wheat harvest is said to be excellent. On the other hand the root-crops must have suffered greatly. The cattle also are languishing for want of water and green pasture. The butchers, as if in punishment for their sins of extortion, have been very severely visited, for they kill meat which they cannot keep, and are compelled every day to discard large quantities of tainted food. The public health, however, does not seem to have been very materially affected. There has been, as there always is in summer, a good deal of diarrhœa; but nothing that can properly be called cholera. And it is observable that the most fatal diseases have been those which result from cold—such as phthisis and bronchitis. The latter has been very prevalent, and is easily to be accounted for by the fact that people in such weather are commonly imprudent in the extreme and expose themselves to sudden chills by throwing off their clothes and sitting in "thorough draughts." In India, as our readers well know, the real enemy is the cold not the heat, though the evil there more commonly takes the shape of congestion. Indeed, English people are now beginning to realise much of what they had before only heard somewhat obscurely by report.

Parliament has not yet been prorogued; and there is no very clear conception as to the exact day on which members will be dismissed to their homes. Another week, however, will probably see the end of the "moribund" assembly. The Ministerial whitebait dinner has been eaten, the Appropriation Bill has been passed, and the Queen is preparing for a visit to Switzerland at the commencement of August; so another week, in all probability, will bring the session to a close. The most important matter which has been before the House of Commons is the "Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill." Mr. Fawcett has been endeavouring to throw upon the constituencies the expense of returning their own members. He had a somewhat extensive following at one time, but last night he was out-voted. The arguments against the measure are, we think, sufficiently sound. "At present," says the *Daily Telegraph*, "men who have no chance of gaining a seat keep away from the hustings, because if they allow themselves to be nominated, they must liberally open their purse-strings. But, were that check removed, such men would come forward by scores. Every petty prejudice, local grievance, and hare-brained whim would have its representative. Every little political or religious sect would propose and second its puny orator Every little knot of fanatics who wished to convert England to the principles of Mormonism, to abridge the Ten Commandments, to endow an atheistical Church, or to abolish the drinking of all beverages except water, would commission its most fluent tongue to spout nonsense from the hustings. Though such men would not have the slightest chance of election, they would greatly increase the cost, and against their intrusion the ratepayers would have to be secured." We doubt whether anything can be said on the other side to balance the weight of this.

It is stated that the Conservatives intend to contest at all the boroughs as well as the counties, and that the Government are determined to "die game." The Ministerial organs write with a good deal of outward confidence of the results of the appeal to the country—but there can hardly be as much trust in their hearts. The idea at one time entertained of a brief session before Christmas seems to have been abandoned. There is no expectation of the new Parliament meeting before the appointed time.

The foreign intelligence of the past week, like our own, is all ablaze with accounts of the heat. In some parts of Europe its effects upon the food supplies have been more disastrous than in England. Russia appears especially to have suffered. The St. Petersburg journals state that the prospects of the harvest are extremely unfavourable. In the Baltic provinces the reserve of corn has long been exhausted, and it is very doubtful whether sufficient will be obtained this year for the wants of the population. In the south matters are even worse.

There have been some reports in circulation, which in quarters where they have been believed in all their length and breadth, have caused considerable excitement. It has been stated that France is entering into an arrangement with Belgium and Holland for the establishment of an Imperial protectorate, military and commercial, over the two lesser States. It is easy, of course, to see what would be the eventual result of such an union as this. The affair is very intelligible—the more especially as it is designed as a sort of counterpoise to the aggrandizement of Prussia. It is by no means certain that the measure, actually contemplated although it is said to have distinguished support both in Belgium and Holland will meet with general acceptance from the public. There is, however, much virtue in the *if*—for the whole story seems to be exaggerated. The fact seems to be that the contemplated union is solely of a commercial character.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE, 22ND JULY, 1868.

HER MAJESTY has been pleased to approve of the following admissions to the Bengal Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

To be Captain.

Captain James Clephane Minto, of the 97th Foot. Dated 2nd June, 1867.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant (Local Captain) Edward H. Ernest Kauntze, 7th Dragoon Guards. Dated 29th February, 1856.

Lieutenant Henry Lees Smith, Royal Artillery. Dated 1st April, 1864.

Lieutenant Alexander Robert Badcock, Bengal Infantry. Dated 1st October 1862.

ENGLISH SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
July 17	Hyderabad	Baxter	Liverpool.
19	St. James	Hatfield	Do.
	Stratchie	Hogg	Do.
20	Heide	Darmsborg	Falmouth.
	Roodee	Davis	Liverpool.
	Queen of the Lakes	Scobie	Do.
	British Peer	Minus	Do.
21	Pontiac	Finlay	Do.
22	May Queen	Ross	Do.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
July 17	China	Weeks	London.
	Prince George	Hawkins	Liverpool.
	Sir John Mandeville	Greig	Do.
	City of Canton	Nazier	Clyde.
18	Loochoo	Beal	London.
	Glaramara	Service (for Kurrachee)	Clyde.
	Andromeda	Laws	Liverpool.
	Teviotdale	Lynch (for Aden)	Sunderland.
21	Ellen Browse	Jones	Liverpool.
	Doxford	Tegan	Do.
	Tambay Cadassamy	Doriere	Bordeaux.
22	Talisman	Bartlett	London.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

Contest, Liverpool for Bombay, 1.28 N., 25,13 W.
Falkland, for Bombay, May 3 th 17 S., 31 W.
Frederick Tudor, ombay for Liverpool, May 1st, 85 S., 18 E.
Golden City, Liverpool for Bombay, May 21st, 3 5 N., 21-40 W.
Pendragon (?), Liverpool for Bombay, June 13th, 6 N., 26 W.
Three Belles, Kurrachee for London, May 4th, 31 S., 37 E.
Zelica, London for Bombay, 38 ays, June 1 th.
Cape of Good Hope, Bombay to London, July 11th, lat. 44 N., long. 28 W.
Forest Rights, Bombay to Liverpool, June 4th, lat. 35 S., long. 22 E.
Foundling, Liverpool to Bombay, April 9th, lat. 39 S., long. 33 E., by the Hoang Ho, at adelaide.
Henry Holman, Cardiff to Aden, July 13th, lat. 48 N., long. 10 W.

BOMBAY.

THERE is nothing to be added to the information which has already been published as to the effect of the floods on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, except that further damage in several places has been sustained by the line between Broach and Meagaum (25 miles north of Broach), and the telegrams estimate that a week will elapse before the repairs are sufficiently advanced to admit of trains passing over that length.

* * *

THERE will be a large fair at Walkeshwur on the 17th instant, on account of the occurrence of an eclipse on the following day.

* * *

THE P. & O. Company's steamer "Norna," Captain Jones, sailed yesterday to China with 260 chests of Malwa opium.

* * *

DIVINE SERVICE in the harbour will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at a quarter past 11 o'clock on board the "Royal Standard," near Cross Island, by the Rev. Wm. Brown Keer.

* * *

WE are asked to acknowledge the receipt of Rs. 10, from Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Mama, sent to the Fort Police poor-box.

* * *

THUCKEE (woman) and Rama Mahadoo were yesterday committed by Mr. J. L. Warden to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court the first for making away with jewels worth Rs. 125, and Rs. 100 in cash, and the second for appropriating them,—the same being the property of one Sonoba Buckajee, a carpenter, by whom the female prisoner was *entretenu*.

* * *

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 10th August.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 11th August.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P. M. of the 13th to 8 P. M. of the 14th August were as follows :—

To Bombay	*Max.*		*Min.*	
From Kurrachee	13	27	3	29
,, Calcutta via Agra	19	27	12	49
,, Calcutta via Madras.	38	32	28	0
,, Madras	28	15	0	44

THE BURNING OF THE TRANSPORT "MAI BLUME."

OFFICIAL INQUIRY.

YESTERDAY an official inquiry was commenced, in the Fort Police Office, before Mr. Connon, Acting Chief Magistrate, and Lieutenant C. S. P. Woodruffe, R. N., of H. M.'s troop-ship "Malabar," regarding the circumstances connected with the loss by fire of the transport "Mai Blume" whilst in Bombay harbour, on the morning of the 5th instant.

Mr. Hearn appeared on behalf of Government, and Mr. Cleary for the agents and captain of the ship.

Lewis Arthur Berriman deposed—I was master of the ship "Mai Blume." She was a full rigged ship of registered tonnage 1,189, classed A1 at Lloyds for six years from December 1866. She belonged to Messrs. Morant, Galloway, and Co., of Liverpool, and came last from Annesley Bay, having been chartered by Government in connection with the Abyssinian Expedition. I do not know whether she was insured or not. We had on board 500 bales of hay, about 600 bags of barley, from 50 to 60 bags of other grain and rice for troops and horses, and about thirty water tanks. I have received a copy of the report sent into Government upon which this inquiry is founded. I hold a master's certificate from the Board of Trade. It was about the 20th June that we arrived in Bombay. I had discharged about nine of my crew, including a cook. It was at the request of the men themselves that this was done. I had no particular disagreement with them. This cook, whose name is Henry Crane, had not pleased me in his cooking or behaviour. When I discharged him I declined giving him a character. There was nothing of a combustible nature on board except six sky rockets, and these were thrown overboard when the fire was discovered. I was on board the *Mai Blume* on the morning of the 4th instant. I went ashore at about 11 A.M., leaving the ship in charge of the chief officer, Mr. Bertie, who had my instructions not to allow any of the discharged men to come on board again. It is usual to give such orders. On this 4th instant there were none of my men ashore on liberty. Shortly after 4 P.M. I went on board. The ship was then perfectly right, so far as I could see. No one came on board after that hour. The ship was discharging tanks at this time. The men knocked off work at six o'clock. The tanks were stowed in the midships part of the vessel, and there was hay fore and aft. No one left the ship from this time that night. I turned in at about 10 o'clock. None of the crew were sleeping below. It appeared to me when I turned in that the crew had all gone to sleep. I was roused at about one o'clock that night by a cry of "fire." I jumped up immediately and went for my son, a child, on board. I tried to reach my chronometer, but I was nearly suffocated with the smoke and did not get it. I rushed on deck immediately. I saw the after-hatch taken off. Out of this came a mass of black smoke and dark red flame. Immediately under the hatch were grain, hay, and empty bags. The hatch was put down with difficulty. As soon as it was put down we poured water into the ventilators and I discovered that the ship was on fire at the forehold as well. Flames first came above the deck in that part of the ship. In my opinion the flames could not have spread below from one part of the ship to the other in so short a time. There were fifty feet of tanks, including the spare ones, between the fore and after part of the ship where the hay was stored. The whole a-thautship part of the vessel was taken up with more tanks and there was only a space of four feet below the beams. There was nothing there but the ships beams to carry flame. The ship from the first was in full possession of the flames. We tried to suppress the flames for about half an hour. At the end of three quarters of an hour from my being first called, finding we could make no progress in putting down the flames, I ordered all hands to leave, and then left her myself over the port quarter. The ship continued on fire up to Saturday when she was burned down to the copper sheathing. She now lies grounded at Mazagon. Before I turned in that night I noticed no smoke. I had noticed none at four o'clock in the afternoon. I do not know that there was a watch on that night. I had said to the mate that in fine weather there was no necessity for a watch.

By the Court—The ship's company went to supper after working hours, and when the hatches were down. No lights were required in discharging our cargo. There was no fire on board the ship except in the galley, which was protected by fire-bricks.

By Mr. Cleary—We had taken the hay to Annesley Bay and brought it back again. It had been partially turned about five days before the fire. I have seen hay burned from spontaneous combustion and it had a peculiar smell. There was no such smell from the hay on board our ship. It is not my opinion that the fire on board our ship resulted from spontaneous combustion. I know spontaneous combustion is very slow. It is contrary to rule for any of the crew to be below smoking. I have no reason to believe that any of my crew acted so. The hay was under the lower deck. In my opinion the ship took fire in two places at the same time. Our hatches were not under padlock. I do not think the fire originated by any accident.

Mr. Cleary asked how the witness could account for the fire under these circumstances. He was of opinion that it had not been caused by spontaneous combustion—he believed its origin was not due to anything between decks, —and he thought that it had not been caused by accident. How then could he account for the fire and for its being more consistent than an accident could have been, in breaking out at the two parts of the vessel?

Witness replied that he could not say, but such was the state of facts.

The Court then adjourned till this (Saturday) morning—Mr. Cleary remarking that it was desirable the investigation should be completed as soon as possible, since the crew were all in Bombay at present.

SPORTING.

NUGGUR RACES.

FOURTH DAY—TUESDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

THE fourth day's racing, which should have come off on the 10th, had to be postponed one day on account of heavy rain, which had made the course quite unrideable. A dry day yesterday with a good high wind put all things to rights, and the course to-day was in better running order than it had been on any previous day.

FIRST RACE.

"THE GIVE AND TAKE."—For all horses. Rs. 100 from the fund. Rs. 30 entrance. 1 mile. 1 stone in excess of Byculla standard. To close and name the day before the race.

	st.	lb	
H. H. Aga Khan's ....g.a.g. ....Syed Ahmed.	9	8	Rajah.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's g. a. h... Greybeard...	10	1	Mr. Gaye.

"Benedict" in this race had been entered under a misconception that the terms were the same as for the "Whim." Consequently when his owner saw the heavy weight he wisely declined to run. "Syed Ahmed" having 18lbs. less to carry than "Greybeard" raced over the first half mile as hard as he could go, "Greybeard" laying on his quarter. At the half mile post the latter closed up, and they came in together—"Greybeard" winning as he liked by about two lengths. "Syed Ahmed's" rider must have pumped all the little wind out of him that was left, by kicking him furiously from the distance—rather hard on such a game little horse, when he was doing his very best. Time —1st ½ mile 56 sec.; 2nd ½ mile 1 min. 4 sec.—Total 2 min.

SECOND RACE.

"THE AHMEDNUGGUR MERCHANTS' PURSE."—Of Rs. —— For all horses. Weight 10st. 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Entrance Rs. 50. ¾ mile heats. To close and name the day before the race.

	st.	lbs	
H. H. Aga Khan's ......g. a. h. Tiger......	10	5	Syed.
Capt. C.'s ....b. a. h. Chance	10	0	Owner.
Mr. H.'s ....ch a.m. Lilian	10	4	Mr. Jones.

"Lilian" was freely backed for the first heat. owing to her high reputation as a ¾ mile mare, "Tiger" lead over the first quarter; at the half mile post "Chance" collared him and appeared to draw slightly ahead. As usual, however, he shut up at the distance and refused to answer when called upon. His rider very properly pulled up at the distance and cantered in to save him for the second heat. "Lilian" could not manage it, although she tried her best, and "Tiger" came in an easy winner hard held.—Time 1min. 27 sec.

THIRD RACE.

"THE HACKS."—Rs. 50 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 20. ½ mile. G. R. Weight 11st. Winner to be put up to auction.

	st.	lbs.	
Capt. Hon. R. Hare's. g. a. g... Aaron....	1	11	——
Mr B.'s ....br. a. g. Snapdragon	10	11	Mr. Jones.
Mr. Langley's ....g. a. h.. Devilskin..	11	0	Mr. A.

The public were greatly in favour of "Devilskin" after his winning the Scurry, but "Aaron" proved far superior, and in addition to getting a capital start, had it all his own way from the beginning—winning with ease by about two lengths.—Time 1 min. 1 sec.

FOURTH RACE.

"THE WELTER."—Rs. 100 from the fund. Entrance Rs. 50. For all horses. One and a half mile. G. R. Weight 11st.

	st.	lb.	
Mr. H.'s ......g.aus g. Emigrant	11	11	Mr. Jones.
H. H. Aga Khan's ..g.a h. Star of the South	11	0	Mr. A.
Mr. Abdool Raymon's g.a.h. Greybeard......	11	0	Mr. Gaye.

This race admitted of great speculation. Every one seemed to think it a certainty for "Emigrant," as "Greybeard" up to this time had not been tried at so heavy a weight, besides having already run one race only about half an hour before. "Star of the South" found but few friends, 3 to 1 against him being freely offered to almost any amount. The three horses after one false start got off well together, "Emigrant" pulling double and leading past the stand by two or three lengths. "Greybeard" at the mile post dropped many lengths to the rear, and to an inexperienced eye appeared to have lost all chance of the race. It proved, however, to be only judicious riding on the part of his jock, for at the half mile post in he brought him up again, and by his good riding landed this splendid little horse in front of them all by about half a length amidst tremendous cheering. "Star of the South" was completely beaten off. "Emigrant's" rider, in my humble opinion, should have held him more together all through and reserved some of his well known speed for the finish. The result of his being over-pressed was that he shut up about 100 yards from home at a moment when all his powers were most wanted. Time—1st ½ mile 1min. 2 sec.; 2nd, 1 min. 3 sec. (There was some difference of opinion in the timing—some watches made it 3 min. 2 sec., but if this was correct it would be most wonderful time with the weight up, and over rather a heavy course with sharp turns. I am inclined to think my timing, viz. 3 min. 7 sec., was correct.) 3rd, 1 min. 2 sec.—Total 3 min. 7sec.

FIFTH RACE.

2ND HEAT OF "MERCHANTS' PURSE."—Another easy victory for "Tiger," who came in just as he liked, with "Lilian" some two or three lengths in rear. "Chance" appeared sulky and all out of sorts.

THE HEAT.—The excessive heat is rapidly running up our bills of mortality. Last week the rate in London was 27 in the thousand, while at Manchester it was as high as 39. Week by week the deaths in the large towns of England have steadily increased from 22 per 1,000 in the beginning of June to 28th. The increase has been greatest in London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham and Sheffield, and has been almost entirely due to the fatal prevalence of summer diarrhœa. In several parts of the country miles of moors and commons have been on fire for some time past. Hundreds of acres are daily laid desolate, and sheep walks and grouse covers have been destroyed. Cattle are dying in many places through want of water. The greatest heat ever known in this country is said to have been experienced at Wimbledon on Tuesday, where the thermometer registered 101° Fahrenheit in the shade and 128° in the sun. Fortunately on Thursday a cool northerly breeze set in, which still continues, greatly to the general relief.—*Reuter's Indian Express.*

BOMBAY BENCH OF JUSTICES.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE following is a full report of the special general meeting of the Justices of the Peace of Bombay, held on Wednesday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Bayley in the chair.

DR. HEWLETT'S LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The Chairman said the first business was to grant leave of absence, as from the 14th day of July 1868, for six months to Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Executive Officer of Health, Bombay Municipality; and to consider the salary to be given to Surgeon J. Lumsdaine, who had been appointed by Government to act during his absence. Mr. Crawford said that with the view of keeping every thing in order he here begged to propose the following resolution :—

"That agreeably to the proviso to section 19 of Act 2 of 1865, the Commissioner should take the instructions of Government as to the absentee allowances to be drawn by Dr. Hewlett as Consulting Health Officer on leave."

Mr. Arbuthnot seconded this resolution.

The Chairman remarked that with reference to this subject Dr. Collum had given a notice which had been printed as follows :—

Sir,—In connection with the discussion at the last meeting of the Bench of Justices relative to the filling up of the appointment of Health Officer, I give notice that at the special meeting I shall request the Municipal Commissioner to explain what he considers the legitimate duties of the Consulting Officer of Health, appointed by the Governor in Council under para. 15 of Act II. of 1865, for the City of Bombay. Should the Commissioner's explanation prove unsatisfactory, I shall propose—

"It is opposed to the interests of the Municipality that the Consulting Officer of Health should any longer be charged with the executive duties, but an Executive Sanitary Officer should be allotted to superintend the cleansing of the town."

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. COLLUM.
Bombay, 6th August, 1868.

Dr. Collum—Perhaps the Municipal Commissioner will now kindly give an explanation of what he considers the legitimate duties of the Consulting Officer of Health, appointed by the Governor in Council under para. 15 of Act II. of 1865, for the City of Bombay?

Mr. Crawford—I beg to ask if this proposal is to be argued as an abstract question?

Dr. Collum—I think you had better separate that. Dr. Hewlett is entitled to anything you can give him.

Mr. Crawford—It is merely to facilitate the discussion of the question raised by Dr. Collum that I suggest this.

Dr. Collum—Exactly so, I quite agree with you.

Mr. Crawford—Then at present we will go on with the question of Dr. Hewlett's leave of absence, and Dr. Lumsdaine's appointment.

The Chairman here declared the first resolution unanimously passed.

Mr. Crawford then said—Now, gentlemen, we come to the second resolution. You will observe the last one dealt with Dr. Hewlett as consulting Health Officer as appointed by Government, and now we come to deal with him as Executive Officer of Health for the Municipality, and I beg to propose—

"That Dr. Hewlett, Executive Health Officer, be allowed six months' leave on medical certificate from the date of departure, and that he receive such absentee allowance as added to any salary which he may receive from Government, will make his aggregate absentee allowance Rs. 1,000 per mensem."

Dr. Hunter seconded this resolution, and it was at once carried.

THE APPOINTMENT OF ACTING EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER.

Mr. Crawford—Now, gentlemen, we have cleared the way for the third resolution which is proposed by myself and seconded by Dr. Birdwood, as follows :—

"That Dr. Lumsdaine, having been appointed by Government to act as Consulting Health Officer, be also appointed to act as Executive Health Officer during the absence of Dr. Hewlett, on the understanding that no charge be thereby entailed on the Municipality beyond the amount already sanctioned by the Bench for the Health Officer, viz., 2,000 per mensem."

Dr. Collum here rose to speak, but

Mr. Crawford proceeded to say—I don't know whether Dr. Collum means to argue his question in connection with this resolution as an amendment, or how. I would merely suggest that the question now put by him is a perfectly fair one, but would be more conveniently discussed when we are considering the question of appointments under the revised Act. I would also remark that the consideration of this when Dr. Hewlett is away is inconvenient, and that perhaps it is ungraceful to select this moment to discuss whether his appointment should not be abolished, or at least the most lucrative part of it. I would therefore suggest to Dr. Collum to allow this question to be maturely considered by the Finance Committee, and fairly argued by all parties. By doing so he would equally discharge his duty as a member of the Bench, and at the same time there would be nothing lost to the Municipality—for I apprehend the Bench would hardly wish just now,—in the absence of Dr. Hewlett, and wailst cholera is steadily making its way down to Bombay—to make any radical change in the department. It is to be hoped they will not do that: and as the responsibility is highly serious, I would beg the Bench that they should not make any change during the present year or till Dr. Hewlett's return.

Dr. Collum—Gracefulness, in the eyes of the Bench, seems to be estimated in proportion with the expenditure of money, and the Commissioner, I think, made use of an expression quite uncalled-for when he said it was an ungraceful time to discuss this subject. If you go back for some years we were, as every individual here knows, asked to allow things to go on, and year after year we have allowed things to go on;—we have been asked not to raise opposition to this, to let that go into the budget, and so forth, and we have acceded to these requests. I think if we can get a medical gentleman who has had any experience of these matters to come down from the interior and successfully advise this Municipality, the person Mr. Crawford brought forward a year or two ago and urged the Bench to vote a salary to of Rs. 600 a month, Rs. 720 a year, should be very intelligent and competent to perform a conservator's duties. As soon then, as the Municipal Commissioner answers my question in the first place I shall speak on the subject and state my opinion. May I ask then that the Municipal Commissioner will state what he considers the duty of the Consulting Officer of Health?

Dr. Birdwood—I do not see how we can shape the discussion of an abstract question like that involved in the valuable letter of Dr. Collum along with the personal question of the allowance to Dr. Lumsdaine. I may remark that the Bench has already pledged itself to Dr. Lumsdaine's appointment.

Dr. Collum—Not at all. Is it so?

Dr. Birdwood.—It seems so to me. (Hear, hear.) The first resolution moved by the Municipal Commissioner was to refer to Colonel Barr the question of the amount of absentee allowance to Dr. Hewlett.

Dr. Collum—I think, Mr. Chairman, Dr. Birdwood is out of order. If you will allow me to say so, I have given notice that I would ask a question of the Commissioner, and I now beg to press that question.

Dr. Birdwood—There is a resolution by Dr. Collum before the Bench.—(Cries of "no, no.")

Mr. Connon—Your resolution is conditional on the answer to Dr. Collum's letter.

Dr. Birdwood—I beg your pardon. I am in order.

Dr. Collum—Not at all.

Dr. Birdwood—I am perfectly in order, and you gentlemen are entirely out of order. "(Order, order.")

Dr. Birdwood—(addressing the Chairman)—I beg sir, to ask that I should not be interrupted by this gentleman in this manner. It is perfectly impertinent. Here there was a call of "order, order" from a Justice at Dr. Birdwood's right, so that looking in that direction he sharply asked—Now who said "order?"

General Tremenheere (replying) — I did.

Dr. Birdwood—I should like to know for what reason.

General Tremenheere—I called "order;" and I did so because I have a perfect right to order you.

Dr. Birdwood—I am in command of the chair.

The Chairman said he would state to the meeting the position of affairs. He then read the third resolution, showed that it had been moved by Mr. Crawford and seconded by Dr. Birdwood, and that as the latter gentleman had not yet spoken he must rule that Dr. Birdwood was in order and had possession of the chair.

Dr. Birdwood—I beg, sir, before I go further, that gentlemen will not interrupt me again without due consideration. It happened to be (Dr. Birdwood continued) that he entirely agreed with Dr. Collum on the question which had been raised in his letter, and if Dr. Collum brought that forward as an abstract question he would support him fully. He considered that the duties of Consulting Health Officer and Executive Officer of Health should be separate, but he maintained that in discussing the resolution he had the honour to second, it was not proper to mix upon the abstract question of the respective duties of the Consulting Health Officer and the Executive Officer of Health with the question of Dr. Lumsdaine's appointment. He had been interrupted in stating that they had already pledged themselves to Dr. Lumsdaine's appointment. Some of course might question this, but in the first of the three resolutions involving Dr. Lumsdaine's appointment, they referred the question of the allowances to be granted to Dr. Hewlett and Dr. Lumsdaine respectively for Col. Barr's decision, and therefore he thought he was correct in saying the Bench had pledged itself to Dr. Lumsdaine's appointment. He must bring it to the notice of Dr. Collum and his other colleagues in the Bench that no additional expense was involved in the resolution which he seconded. The amount for the Consulting Health Officer and the Executive officer of Health had already been passed for the year, and it would be most inexpedient, he considered, that Dr. Hewlett's organization of his own department should be so completely broken up, as it would be by the proposal which he imagined was involved in Dr. Collum's motion—that Mr. Brunton, one of Dr. Hewlett's superintendents, should be appointed in his place. The Health Department was the one which gave most satisfaction and was highly appreciated by the native community, and it was highly desirable that the work organized by Dr. Hewlett with so much energy and zeal should be carried out in his absence, and therefore it was most essential that the new appointment which had given Dr. Hewlett great satisfaction should meet with the approval of the Bench. It must be very satisfactory to Dr. Hewlett to leave his department in the hands of a gentleman in whom he had confidence, and he thought it would be very impolitic and also discourteous on the part of the Bench to proceed in such a manner that there would be any chance of Dr. Hewlett's arrangements being broken up. Now, if there was any meaning in Dr. Collum's letter, it was that Dr. Hewlett's organization and arrangements should be put aside.

Dr. Collum—I made no such proposal.

Dr. Birdwood—It seems to me a matter of opinion, whether you do, or do not.

Dr. Collum—I gave notice only as to the appointment of a person, like Mr. Brunton.

Dr. Birdwood—Yes. Well I come now to speak as to the appointment of Mr. Brunton. He had, he continued, the very highest opinion of Mr. Brunton. He knew very little of him personally, but had seen him once or twice at his work. His opinion of Mr. Brunton was derived from Dr. Hewlett, who often spoke of him, and always with the greatest generosity; and he was satisfied that for his present position they could not get a better man than Mr. Brunton. He would be glad to see his position improved and his salary raised at a future time, but he did not think it expedient that a gentleman like Mr. Brunton should be put to act in Dr. Hewlett's place during his absence. It must be remembered that not only were there great executive abilities required, but that some scientific knowledge was necessary; and it was not mere capacity for doing the work that was required, but that there must also be a certain position, status, and social prestige. It must be kept in mind that a man in the position of Executive Officer of Health was liable to have great pressure put on him. He was naturally the enemy of everybody else in the town—if he could not express this otherwise; the Bench understood what be meant—and it was absolutely necessary that the gentleman filling the position should be one who could hold the position in their estimation that Dr. Hewlett had held. On these grounds, therefore, he begged that Dr. Collum would not introduce his question, but would unite with the Bench in passing the resolution that had been proposed: and he might rest assured that if he at present postponed his motion, it would afterwards meet with a cordial reception from, he believed, every one who had the honour to be a member of the bench. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Taylor remarked that he could hardly consider the matter in the light it had been laid down by Dr. Birdwood. That gentleman had been speaking just as if they were wishing to put Mr. Brunton in the position of Consulting Health Officer appointed by Government.

Dr. Birdwood—I beg your pardon. I was speaking as to the Executive Officer of Health. ("Order, order"). I beg to state, sir—("order, order" from Mr. Connon and others)—that these gentlemen are perfectly impertinent in their interruptions.

Mr. Connon—I do not know if I am one of the gentlemen referred to, but if the word "impertinent" is used in reference to me I beg your protection.

Dr. Birdwood—I beg to say that it was *not pertinent*.

Mr. Connon—I am under your protection, Mr. Chairman, and if the word "impertinent" was used with reference to me, I claim that protection.

Dr. Birdwood—I beg to say that it was not pertinent.

The Chairman—Gentlemen, you must address the chair; you must not address one another.

Mr. Taylor thought there was every disposition on the part of the Bench to grant liberal allowances, and that the resolution which had been passed sufficiently met that point. As to the other point, of course they must appoint another Officer of Health, but the question was, is it necessary to spend all the money? (Hear, hear.) With regard to this he was of opinion that the work might be done by appointing Mr. Brunton to consult Dr. Lumsdaine when there was any difficulty, and the raising of his salary in consistence therewith did not render a change of his position necessary. It seemed to him that at last meeting it was understood that the salary of the Officer of Health was only Rs. 500, but that they had, given Dr. Hewlett Rs. 2,000, as he had made a special study of sanitary questions. At all events, he thought it was only fair to the Bench to discuss this matter freely, and that there was no need for a deal of language which had been used that evening, and which was not at all suitable to be heard at the Bench. (Hear, hear.) Therefore, he was in favour of the appointment of Mr. Brunton, and agreed to a great extent with what Dr. Collum had said.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee thought that it was indiscreet to meddle with the arrangement at this stage of the year. For his part he would try to do away, when the new Act was discussed, with the two appointments. One officer should be appointed to do both duties, and he should be a medical man. If the Consulting Officer of Health and the Executive Health Officer were two different persons, a great deal of unnecessary time would be lost in correspondence between the Consulting Officer of Health, the Executive Officer of Health, and the Municipal Commissioner. Under the present arrangement, as soon as the Consulting Officer of Health put his nose into a nuisance he would at once order remedies on the spot, and a great deal of unnecessary references and delay would thereby be avoided.

Mr. Arbuthnot thought Dr. Hewlett was well provided for, and that if any saving could be effected by Mr. Brunton doing the work he should be allowed to do it.

Captain Hancock said there were two points to be considered, first, efficiency of service, and second, how could they best effect economy in the service? It appeared to him that as regards efficiency they should run great risk if at the present time they changed the arrangements which Dr. Hewlett had made. When Dr. Hewlett had first been appointed it was arranged by the Bench, partly for the great services required and partly on personal grounds, that his salary should be made up to Rs. 2,000, and it was agreed that he should give up all private practice and devote all his time to the Municipality: and now they were asked to make a radical change as soon as Dr. Hewlett's back was turned. No sooner was Dr. Hewlett gone than it was proposed to upset the arrangement.

Dr. Collum—I beg to correct you, that is not proposed.

Captain Hancock said that as he understood the tendency of the proposal it was to upset the arrangements of Dr. Hewlett. As to the saving they should effect in the next six months by the proposed arrangement, it was possible that they might reduce the work and take away from the Health Officer many duties he now performed he thought improperly, and they might make other arrangements, but he did not think they could do it now by abolishing the appointment of Health Officer. What saving could they effect? It was quite clear that if they made Mr. Brunton do all the extra work which would undoubtedly be entailed upon him, they must appoint somebody to help Mr Brunton in his active superintendence of the labour department. Then they would have to appoint a régistrar of births and deaths who, he supposed, must be a medical man. They would then find that they would have to pay Dr. Hewlett's absentee allowance say Rs. 700, to the consulting Health officer Rs. 500' and about Rs. 150 would require to be paid to the' registrar of births and deaths, which would make Rs. 1,350, leaving Rs. 650 from which they would have to pay the extra salary to Mr. Brunton. The aggregate saving for the remainder of the year, and pending Dr. Hewlett's return, would be a sum of about Rs. 3,000 at the very outside, and he asked them whether for that small saving they would run the risk of the Heath Department falling into confusion?

Mr. John Connon—I must apologise to Dr. Birdwood for having interrupted him while he was speaking to a motion, and when I thought there was no motion before the meeting. And having put myself right with him, I now beg to express my great regret that we had not Dr. Collum's motion, as I must call it, before us in some substantive manner, because I notice that all Captain Hancock's most lucid and instructive speech has been addressed to that motion, which is not before the house; and I hope we shall have it before we come to adopt the other motion, which cuts the wind out of it for six months at any rate, and I would suggest to the mover and seconder of the substantive motion that we should discuss Dr. Collum's proposal first. I think Dr. Collum does not want the arrangements of Dr. Hewlett to be disturbed during Dr. Hewlett's absence, and he also thinks, I persume, what is extremely likely, that these arrangements would be well carried out by Mr. Brunton. I happen to see Mr. Brunton occasionally, and I have great respect for his knowledge, his assiduity, and I may also say for his integrity. I have not much knowledge of Dr. Lumsdaine, and if I had perhaps it would be presumption in me to speak of him; but we are here, not to consider Dr. Lumsdaine's qualifications, but rather what is due to this community and what we can do for ourselves; and I venture to submit an opinion, in which I believe I am not singular, that the Consulting Officer having been appointed by Government at Rs. 500 a month, which we have to pay— and of course we are much obliged to Government for doing this—we are not bound to entertain this gentleman at the rate of Rs. 1,500 more, or any portion of the money; but it is for us to consider what to do with the balance of Dr. Hewlett's salary. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Hewlett's allowance at home having been settled, we have something to dispose of: and for my part I must say that Rs. 500 having been disposed of as a general retainer, if all of you know the meaning of that—(laughter)—for four or five months, simply that we may have the benefit of the gentleman's advice and opinion when we require it regarding any question affecting the health of the community, I am not at all sure but that the executive work could be done by a gentleman of even less talent than Mr. Brunton. (Hear, hear.) I have been up before five o'clock,—and that I may explain, as a gentleman sitting beside me seems to insinuate the contrary, was not before going to bed but after having had a good night's rest—I have been round in Dr. Hewlett's cart—(a laugh)—and without undervaluing that gentleman's great services to the community, really—and I am sorry I am speaking when he is away, though I beg to take the credit that I would venture to say as much to his face—really it was not so great a feat after all to order a lot of halalcores to move on. (Laughter.) Though I value his services highly, it was such work, I venture to say, as Mr. Brunton has often to do and is quite capable of doing. What a Consulting Officer of Health may be good for I do not venture to say: but we have got him supplied, and as I have said we have got to pay for him; and that is all right—(laughter),—but if you want in addition to cram down upon us this executive officer, this superintendent of halalcores —— (Mr. Crawford,—"No, no.") Well, something better if you like. (Laughter.) I am sure no gentleman supposes that I want to undervalue Dr. Hewlett's services, personal or otherwise; but I think that whatever the services of the Executive Health Officer are, Mr. Brunton might be able to do them; and if we can save any amount of money—Rs. 3,000 is a contemptible sum certainly—but if we can save even that, it might be worth doing.

Major-General Tremenheere said the Executive Health Officer was at present burdened with such work as cleaning out drains, and sweeping the roads, but he (General Tremenheere) should have thought that kind of work was part of the Executive Engineer's duty. In that way, he thought by a little adjustment, the Finance Committee or the Municipal Commissioner might relieve the Health Officer of a large amount of work which he should never have been called upon to do. (Hear, hear.) And really he thought, if these duties were looked at carefully, Mr. Connon's definition of them would not be so very for wrong—that the conservancy, strictly speaking, and the control of the sweepers, would be nearly all that the Executive Officer would have to do; and he did not see why they should be bound to pay Dr. Lumsdaine, or any other gentleman, though appointed by Government as Consulting Officer, a very high salary for carrying out merely an executive organisation. The Executive Engineer was present, and might be able to explain why these duties were taken over from his department.

Mr. Russel Aitken made a remark, which as is usually the case when that gentleman speaks, was inaudible at the reporters' table. He was understood to say that he had never been asked to undertake such duties.

Mr. Crawford—I am sorry to observe the spirit in which this discussion has been conducted, especially towards the latter part of it. I think gentlemen who have spoken as they have done of the duties performed by Dr. Hewlett will feel, on reflection, that they perhaps spoke rather coarsely about him.

Mr. Connon—Well, the duties are rather coarse.

Mr. Crawford—Well, I think what was said was rather coarse. But I must remind the Bench again of the history of this work—the history of the separation of the different duties of the Executive Health Officer and of Consulting Officer. Most of these arrangements were made by the consent of the Bench, and the proposed organisation was unanimously approved and has been in force for three years. These facts may not be known to General Tremenheere and half a dozen other members; but I ask you whether it is fair, without ascertaining that the organization and present distribution of labour has been made with the sanction and acquiescence of the Bench, to come forward in this hap-hazard way in the middle of the year and propose alterations in the organisation of the different departments? I say the proper time to discuss such things is when the new Act is under consideration. The present Act, you will see if you take the trouble to look it through, has carefully divided the duties of the Health Officer and of the Executive Engineer, and it was in accodance with the principles of that Act that the organisation was carried out. I would ask you not to speak of that in the middle of the working year. I say it is unfair, and having the entire responsibilities of the executive department, I am not really bound to make any alteration for the present. That I must say in respect to myself. I simply ask you not to broach this question in this hap-hazard way—do not in the middle of the working year, after an organised system has been going on for a process of years, suddenly suggest radical alterations. Let those be suggested at the proper time, when special reference can be made to the question whether Mr. Brunton should take up the duties performed by Dr. Hewlett. I would remind the Bench of a discussion which took place about Dr. Hewlett's appointment as Executive Health Officer and Consulting Officer. It was specially pointed out at that time that the Consulting Officer would receive, as Mr. Connon says, a general retainer from the Bench. What are the questions on which the Consulting Officer is to be asked as described in the section of the Act? General questions affecting the health of the town. It might happen that the Consulting Officer might be called on three or four times a month to give his advice, and for each opinion we should have to pay Rs. 125. I think the Consulting Officer is not bound to go about the town; he is free to have as much private practice as he likes, and very properly so, considering the pittance you propose to give him. When the arrangements were made it was plainly seen that there was a manifest advantage in the Consulting Officer and the Executive Health Officer being one and the same person. A gentleman holding both appointments and going about the town would surely be better able to advise the Municipality on any subject than a gentleman who is occupied in making as much money as he can in private practice; so that it is plainly for the interests of the town that the head of the Health Department of the Municipality should also be Consulting Officer of Health. And has anything occurred to show that, by the Executive Officer's duties and the Consulting Officer's duties being in the same person, the duties of the Consulting Officer have been neglected? We have had scores of reports from Dr. Hewlett suggested to him by his constant visits to every part of the town. I cannot understand what has prompted this proposed alteration in the middle of the year, and just when the Health Officer has gone to England, since the Bench on a former occasion, with upwards of ninety Justices present, unanimously recognised the principles I have just stated. I do not say that in another year, when this new Act comes to be considered, there will not be, and are not now, some very good reasons for a change, but then will be the time to argue the question, not now. And I say, moreover, that if the Bench attempts anything of this kind they will incur great responsibility—a responsibility which I must distinctly decline to share. I am myself, in common with all those in the Health Department, apprehensive of a visit of cholera to this town. (A voice—"How do you know?") The cholera is travelling steadily towards Bombay, and has already reached Egutpoora, and I predict, with the utmost confidence, that we shall have a visit of cholera in October; so that I say you will be incurring great risk and responsibility if you request me in any way to interfere with the organisation which has done so much good and which is doing so much good now. As to Mr. Brunton's capability, I have something to say, and that is that Mr. Brunton has told me himself that nothing would induce him to take these duties, and for this reason, that in taking up these duties there is peculiar responsibility. There is the control of a large body, and there are various occasions when the Health Officer, as head of the Health Department, is brought in contact with various gentlemen in Bombay, and, however excellent a man Mr. Brunton may be he does not occupy the social position for associations of that kind. Many men are excellent seconds in command, but it does not follow that because a man is an excellent second in command he should be the principal. There are sound and practical reasons I think that this present system should be maintained for the present until Dr. Hewlett returns; and I appeal to the Bench not, without great thought and argument, to depart from the principles which they have already acquiesced in so unanimously. I ask you to support this, and I say that if you wish me to alter the organisation you will incur a very serious responsibility—a responsibility which I cannot share. (Applause, and cries of "divide, divide.")

The Chairman said he presumed Dr. Collum would not care about proposing his motion.

Dr. Collum—If the Bench do not wish it I shall not; but I cannot for a moment allow that there is anything in the Commissioner's argument.

The motion proposed by Mr. Crawford was then put to the meeting and carried.

It being then past six o'clock, and the Justices having sat from half-past two, it was unanimously agreed to adjourn the meeting till Wednesday the 26th instant.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. ROBERT KNIGHT'S APPEARANCE AT THE LATE BENCH MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If your reporter thought it worth while to notice the matter at all, he might as well, I think, have stated the circumstances under which Mr. Knight rose to address the Bench the other day.

Mr. Knight qualified as a Justice of the Peace many years ago, and his name was omitted from the last Commission, under the impression, apparently, that he had left India for good.

Two or three days before the meeting he received, however, the usual programme of business before the meeting, addressed to R. Knight, Esq., J.P., and it was not very wonderful in these circumstances that he should have attended the meeting. Mr. Knight is by no means anxious to take part in the proceedings of the Bench, and would never attend their meetings at all, but from a sense of duty and a wish to promote the interests of the community.—Your obedient servant,

R. KNIGHT.

[We are informed by our Reporters that Mr. Knight did not explain to the meeting the circumstances under which he rose to address the Bench. If he explained to any gentlemen sitting near him, the remark was not audible to our Reporters.—ED. B. G.]

MR. PREMCHUND'S JEWELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will allow me, through the medium of your columns, to give the most unqualified contradiction to the statement made by Mr. Premchund Roychund before the Bank of Bombay Commission on Monday last, to the effect that I had valued his jewels at about 15 or 16 lacs. I never made, nor was I asked to make, any valuation of the jewels in question. It is therefore scarcely necessary to add that I never received any remuneration direct or indirect for valuing them.

What I did was this :—At the request of Mr. Premchund I accompanied him to the Bank of Bombay, and in the presence of a European gentleman, whose name I do not know, I stated, as the fact was, that I had shortly before offered to re-purchase from Mr. Premchund for a lac of rupees a necklace that I had previously sold to him for 65,000 rupees; and I on the same occasion looked at three or four diamond bangles and gave an off-hand opinion as to the value per cent. of the stones contained in them. I never even saw all the jewels, but from what I have heard I am satisfied that it would have taken me a couple of days to have made a proper valuation of them.—I am sir, your obedient servant,

શા૦ હરીવલભદાશ કલીઆણદાશ.
SHA HURRIVULLUBDASS KULLIANDASS.
Bombay, 14th August.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND—APPEAL TO BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At a meeting of Churchmen held on Wednesday, July 1, at 5 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of York in the chair, an association was formed for the purpose of defending the Established Church in England and Ireland.

To this end it was resolved that the following address to the Crown be forwarded to all the Clergy and Churchwardens in Great Britain and Ireland for signature :—

"To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, by the Grace of God, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,—We, the under-undersigned, Clergy and Laity of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, desire to approach your Majesty with the most profound feelings of loyalty and devotion, and humbly to lay before your Majesty the expression of our judgment against the dis-establishment or the dis-endowment of either branch of the United Church of England and Ireland."

The Secretaries of the Church and State Defence Society having forwarded me by this mail papers for the separate signatures of men and women, and, having requested me to obtain the signatures of as many as possible of those who concur in the address, I beg the favour of your allowing me to give notice in your widely circulating columns that I shall be glad to receive signatures thereto at the office of the Asiatic Bank, at the back of the Elphinstone Circle, during next week; and I shall be happy to receive communications and contributions to be forwarded to the Secretaries, whose London office is at 3, Waterloo place, S. W.

To those who take a special interest in this important Society I shall be ready, either by letter or verbally, to supply every information in my power.—I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

W. STAFFORD BARKER.

PROCEEDINGS OF PARLIAMENT.

In the Lords on Friday evening the 17th July, Lord Redesdale moved an address for a copy of the Coronation Oath, thinking it important, he said, that the religious aspect of the question of the Irish Church disestablishment should be considered instead of the merely political. The motion was agreed to without discussion.

Lord Truro asked whether any scheme had been yet prepared for the organization of the reserved forces. He argued that the volunteers were entitled to be regarded in priority to the militia as the great national defence army, and that measures should be taken for their instruction in artillery and otherwise. Lord Exeter maintained at some length the superior claims of the militia to public confidence and consideration, and made suggestions for increasing its utility. Lord Hardinge thought it unfair to expect a complete scheme from a Minister, who had been so short a time in office. Though himself a volunteer officer he was also of opinion that the militia was the backbone of the whole reserve force, and he urged the expediency of brigading it more frequently and filling up the vacancies (said to be 1,400) among the officers. Lord Overstone feared that concentrating public attention on the improvement of the defensive power of the land force might induce neglect of what was of far higher importance—viz., the means of guaranteeing the country against violation by the foot of a single foreign invader.

Replying to Lord Denbigh the Earl of Malmesbury stated that orders had been given by the admiral on the station to Captain Bridge to raise the blockade he had instituted off the port of Mazalton.

The Commons absorbed a morning sitting in pushing the Corrupt Practices Bill through Committee. The clause which excited the most serious objection was that increasing the salaries of the three election judges by £500 a year, and it was ultimately struck out of the Bill by a majority of 27. The duration of the Bill was limited to three years and to the end of the next session.

The rare event of a Saturday morning sitting took place on the 18th, chiefly to allow the Commons to complete the committee on the Corrupt Practices Bill. So much debate however occurred upon three of the new clauses that the House consented, at Mr Disraeli's earnest request, to allow the remaining additions to be brought up on the report on Wednesday.

Letters were read in both Houses on Monday from Lord Napier of Magdala, acknowledging his profound sense of the honour conferred on himself and the force engaged in Abyssinia by the resolutions of thanks voted by Parliament.

The Commons on Tuesday considered the report of the select committee on the Electric Telegraphs' Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained what had been done. The opposition of the telegraph companies had been withdrawn on the agreement that they were to receive 20 years' purchase. The railway companies were to be compensated at the same rate for their reversionary interests, and for the cession of permanent way-leaves over their lines. The details would have to be submitted to arbitration, and it would therefore be impossible to bring in the Money Bill until next session. The total sum necessary for purchase and extensions was estimated by Mr. Scudamore at six millions. This included valuable property not originally contemplated to be touched, such as the continental cable belonging to Reuter's Company and the perpetual way-leaves over the railways. The mean estimate of returns gave £280,500 a year, which at 3½ per cent. would suffice to raise a capital sum of eight millions. The transaction therefore was safe and profitable and left a considerable surplus. As a security that the Post-office would do the work well, and would take advantage of all improvements, the committee had determined to give it no legal monopoly.—Mr. Goschen sharply attacked the financial details of the scheme, attempting to show that the Government had made a bad bargain. He entered into an elaborate criticism to show that the value of the actual assets was not more than two millions, so that four millions were to be paid for goodwill compensation, &c. Unless a monopoly were given to the Post-office, he doubted whether loss would not be the result. He pressed Government to give some assurance that the new Parliament would have full power to repudiate the bargain when asked to pass the Money Bill.—Mr. Leeman also canvassed Mr. Scudamore's figures in a very hostile spirit, contending that nearer ten millions than six would be required to carry out the plan.—Mr. Gladstone expressed his readiness to forward the Bill, believing that the telegraph service might be greatly improved by transfer to the Post-office. He thought Mr. Goschen had shown very good grounds for believing that the best bargain had not been made, and that without giving the Post-office a monopoly the exchequer would be a loser. He entirely agreed with Mr. Goschen that the new Parliament would not be in any way bound by this Bill.—After some further discussion the House got into committee on the Bill, passed it as amended with very trifling alterations, and agreed that it should come on for report and third reading on Thursday.

The Commons occupied Wednesday in discussing the amendments proposed to the Corrupt Practices Bill. Government was sharply attacked for a notice moved by the Solicitor General to rescind a clause carried by Mr. Fawcett which put the necessary expenses of elections on rates. This course was declared by the Opposition to be contrary to an implied previous understanding that due notice of any proposed alteration should be given. The answer was that all possible pains had been taken to give the notice as soon as it was discovered that the clause would not work. The remaining clauses of the Bill were considered at the morning sitting on Thursday, when Mr. Fawcett's clause was struck out by a Government majority of 18 after remonstrances from Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Mill. Mr. Fawcett at once gave notice that at the third reading this afternoon he should move the re-committal of the Bill in order that his clause may be re-instated.

The Telegraph's Bill was read the third time, passed, and at once sent up to the Lords.

Mr. J. B. Smith asked the Secretary of State for India, seeing that another session was coming to a close, and the Indian Budget was not announced, whether he had taken into consideration the desirability of having the Indian accounts made up to such a period as would enable him to bring forward the Budget in the early part of the Session of Parliament, instead, as heretofore, at the close; and whether he was prepared to name the day on which he intended to bring forward the Indian Budget. Sir S. Northcote, in answer to the latter part of the hon. member's question, said he proposed to make the statement upon the Indian Budget on Monday next. With respect to the first part of the hon. member's question, he might mention that some two years ago the question as to the possibility of antedating the time for the closing of the annual accounts of India had been raised, with the view that the Indian Budget might be brought forward in that House at an earlier period of the session, and it was then ascertained that to antedate the closing of the annual accounts of India, more than a month would result in great inconvenience to the Indian Government. At present the Indian accounts reached this country in April; it was necessary that they should then be examined here, and therefore there was no probability that under the present arrangement the accounts could be brought before the House at an earlier period of the session. Even if the Indian accounts were ready at an earlier date it would be impossible to bring them on during a period of the session when the House was occupied with matters of more pressing importance. The mere operation of laying the accounts before that House was to some extent a formal character, but the opportunity thereby afforded enabled honorable gentlemen to bring on a general discussion of Indian questions of interest. He thought there was no difficulty in the way of those who were interested in such questions being in attendance when the statement was made. He proposed to take that opportunity of moving that the order of the day for going into committee upon the Government of India Act Amendment Bill and the Governor-General of India Bill on the paper for that night should be read, in order that it might be discharged. The right honorable gentleman was proceeding to explain the circumstances under which he felt it his duty to give up the Bills for the present session, when

The Speaker intimated that he was out of order.

Sir S. Northcote said in that case he would only move that the order of the day for the second reading of the Bills should be read, in order that it should be discharged.

The Speaker said that the right honorable gentleman was out of order in making such a motion at that moment.

The House was counted out in the evening before any business was transacted.—*Reuter's Indian Express.*

LAWYER'S WIGS.—The hot weather was the cause of a startling innovation in the Court of Probate on Wednesday last. In consequence of the excessive heat, Sir James Wilde invited the bar to dispense with their wigs; and so the court presented the singular spectacle of a tribunal in Westminster Hall guiltless of horsehair. This incident presents a striking contrast, for it is recorded that the Mold county-court judge disallowed a solicitor's expenses because the lawyer had the audacity to appear in court in a light coat.—*Overland Mail.*

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LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

(*Overland Mail July 24.*)

LORD NAPIER of Magdala is still the hero of the hour, and we have again a series of entertainments in his honour to report.

ROYAL ENGINEERS BANQUET AT CHATHAM.

On Friday, July 17, the officers of the corps of Royal Engineers entertained his lordship at a grand banquet at Brompton Barracks, Chatham. The company numbered nearly 200 officers of Engineers and a few guests. The Duke of Cambridge presided at the entertainment as colonel of the corps. He was supported by Lord Napier, Prince Arthur (a lieutenant of the corps), Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne, General Sir Frederick Smith, Lieut.-Gen. H. Sandham, Major-Gen. Sir T. Abbott, C.B., Major-Gen. Sir A. S. Waugh, Major-Gen. Pears, Major-Gen. W. E. Baker, &c. &c. In proposing the toast of the evening, "The health of the honoured guest, General Lord Napier," the Duke of Cambridge referred in terms of eulogy to the conduct of the Abyssinian expedition, at whose head had been an officer of the Engineer Corps, selected for the post as a commander the best fitted to fill it. He pointed out to the younger officers around him the lesson taught to them by the success of Lord Napier. He dwelt upon the noble career of their gallant guest, and he also referred to the fact that a relative of his—Prince Arthur—had become an officer of the corps of Royal Engineers. The toast was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Lord Napier was greatly cheered on rising to reply. He warmly thanked his brother officers for the honour they had done him. He referred to his training in his youth in the Royal Engineer establishment, and recounted some of the deeds of the British army during the last half century. They could not be surprised at the success of the expedition to Abyssinia when those engaged in it had had such examples set to them. He then referred to the circumstances of the campaign, the difficulties which were encountered by the way, and the services of the Royal Engineers. He especially lauded some of the officers engaged in the expedition. He showed the value of the railway which was made, and he praised very highly the services of the 10th company of Royal Engineers, who were so useful in a variety of ways. He considered it a great honour to belong to such a corps, the head of which was the illustrious duke now presiding, and the youngest officer one of the sons of the Sovereign. He expressed his deep sense of the honour done to him by the corps of Royal Engineers on this occasion. The gallant general resumed his seat amid immense cheering. Field-Marshal Sir John Burgoyne proposed the health of the Duke of Cambridge, and the duke, in acknowledging the compliment, took the opportunity of highly commending all who had been engaged in the Abyssinian expedition—the military, the naval brigade, the English and the Indian troops—all had behaved admirably. As both English and Indian troops had served, he called on the company to drink "Prosperity to all who had taken part in the campaign." The toast was enthusiastically drunk, and the company then separated. Lord Napier and Sir William Gordon remained at Chatham, staying at the residence of Prince Arthur in the dockyard.

DINNER AT MARLBOROUGH HOUSE.

On Saturday evening the Prince of Wales gave a dinner to Lord Napier of Magdala at Marlborough House.

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY.

On Tuesday, July 21, the honorary freedom of the City of London, with a sword of the value of 200 guineas, was publicly presented to Lord Napier in the Guildhall, in pursuance of a recent resolution of the Court of Common Council. The ceremony was conducted in the great hall, at a special Court of Common Council convened for the purpose, and attracted a large concourse of people, many of whom were ladies. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, with the Aldermen, all of whom wore their civic robes, occupied seats on a dais at the western end of the hall, and the Common Councilmen, in their violet gowns, were seated on benches to the right and left of the chair, the high officers of the Corporation being placed in front. A guard of honour composed of a company of the 3rd City of London Volunteers, under the command of Colonel Laurie, with their band, lined the entrance to the Guildhall. On arriving there accompanied by Lady Napier, the General was enthusiastically cheered by the people outside. Before entering the hall he paused to inspect the guard of honour, to whom he afterwards addressed a few complimentary words. Having been presented to the Lord Mayor, Lord Napier was conducted to the great hall, and took the seat assigned him on the left of the chair, the Lady Mayoress and Lady Napier occupying seats on the opposite side. As his lordship entered the hall the whole court rose to receive him, and there was a loud and prolonged cheer. The Town Clerk (Mr. Woodthorpe) then read the resolution conferring the freedom, and the Chamberlain administered the ancient and quaintly-worded oath customary to be taken and subscribed on such occasions.

The Chamberlain (Mr. Benjamin Scott) then addressed the General.

Lord Napier, who wore the uniform of a general officer, on presenting himself to speak, was again greeted with cheers. He said :—

My Lord Mayor, Mr. Chamberlain, and Gentlemen, the mark of approbation and favour conferred upon me this day by you, as the representatives of the most enlightened the most distinguished, and most powerful civic community in the world, is one of the greatest honours which a soldier can possibly receive from his country. I have great gratification in thinking that while you confer on me individually this great honour and distinction, you do so as a mark also of your approbation of the brave force I had the honour to command, every man of whom seconded my desires and wishes in every way in his power. (Cheers.) I may say with truth, one feeling prevailed throughout the whole force. The first desire was to maintain the honour of England, and vindicate it from the outrage which had been committed against it, and the second to maintain the honour of England in showing she was as merciful and considerate as she was powerful. (Cheers.) The very great honour you have conferred on me is not, I will say enhanced, but it is rendered more graceful by the magnificent gift, so appropriate for a soldier, which you have done me the honour to add. I trust that it will ever be preserved in my family, and that my children and children's children will remember with pride and gratitude the honour I have received from you this day. I received great assistance during the expedition from all the officers under my command; I may say, especially, from the respected officer Brigadier-General Merewether, to whom the Chamberlain has alluded, who was always at hand with good advice, and always ready to undertake any labour that might devolve upon him. It happened on our approaching Magdala that circumstances occurred which rendered it necessary to send him to the rear, and there was a doubt that he might be able to return in time for the attack. He obeyed with the greatest cheerfulness, and I think I cannot possibly pay a greater compliment to him as a soldier than to say so. I return you my most grateful thanks for the welcome I have received from this great city, as well as from my countrymen in England. It is always my pride to consider that I am, under my most gracious Sovereign and the State, a servant of the people of England, and it has always been my desire to work for the people of England to the best of my ability. (Loud cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. Symonds, chairman of the City Lands Committee, it was unanimously resolved that the address of the Chamberlain and the reply of Lord Napier be entered on the journals of the court and printed on the minutes. With that the ceremony ended, and the General took his departure, accompanied by Lady Napier and the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress. On emerging from the Hall into the open street he was again enthusiastically cheered by the crowd outside.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.

In the evening the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the Duke of Cambridge, Lord and Lady Napier, and many other persons of distinction, at dinner at the Mansion House, which was served in the Egyptian-hall. The guests were about 200 in number.

A guard of honour composed of volunteers of the City of London Rifle Brigade was in attendance at the entrance to the Mansion House. The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress received the guests as they arrived in the saloon. Lord Napier was cheered by the people assembled outside on his arrival, and on being presented to the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, was welcomed with every token of respect. As in the morning at the court of Common Council, he wore the uniform of a general officer, and the riband and insignia of the Order of the Bath. About seven o'clock the company went in procession to the dining-hall, the Lord Mayor giving his arm to Lady Napier, and Baron Napier escorting the Lady Mayoress to her seat. At table, on the right of the Lord Mayor sat Lady Napier, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord and Lady Chelmsford, Lord Strathnairn, Col. Lindsay, M. P., and Sir James Weir Hogg. On the left, among others, the Lady Mayoress, Lord Napier, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimer, Lord Houghton, Sir Hope Grant, the Right Hon. Joseph Napier, and Major-General Sir Charles Staveley.

In returning thanks for the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," the Duke of Cambridge expressed the gratification it gave him to meet on that festive occasion not only the distinguished guests of the evening, Lord Napier and many of the officers of the Ayssinian Expedition, but also Lord Strathnairn and General Sir Hope Grant, to whose services in India and China he paid a graceful compliment. Capt. Fellowes, R.N., of the Abyssinian Rocket Brigade, in acknowledging the toast for the Navy, said it had given him great pleasure to serve with the army and under Lord Napier. Although the whole responsibility of the campaign was centred upon him, yet during their long march of many hundred miles into the interior the noble lord never passed to Naval Brigade without stopping to say a few kind and encouraging words to them.

On rising to respond to the toast of his health, which was drunk with three times three. Lord Napier of Magdala was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering. He said :—

My Lord Mayor, your Royal Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen —I cannot but feel very deeply the honour you have conferred upon me this day, in the very kind reception I have met ith from the City of London, and the kind manner in which my health has been drunk this evening These are favours and rewards so great th . feel I have done very little for them, and they lay upon me so great a burden of service to be done at some future day that I can hardly ever hope to repay the very kind welcome you have conferred upon me. It is a source of very great gratification to me and to every member of the Abyssinian expedition to find that our services have been received so favourably by our countrymen of all classes, and that we have been considered to have done our duty. I must say that we are under great obligations to the Government of this country, which supplied us promptly and speedily with everything we required. To the head of the Government of India in this country, Sir Stafford Northcote, our acknowledgments are peculiarly due, nor can I abstain from mentioning the names of the military committee, under Sir S. Northcote—Sir R. J. Hussey Vivian General Baker, Captain Eastwick, and Major-General Pearse—to whom we are greatly indebted for the labour, promptitude, and judgment which enabled them to point out the wants which were supplied. I am also much indebted to the Duke of Cambridge, who so promptly and without regard to precedent gave me the officers I solicited, whose skill and courage I had witnessed before, and whose services I was convinced it was highly desirable to obtain. (Cheers.) The Viceroy of India, too, came to our assistance when we were in great difficulties and sent us camel-drivers and mule drivers, without whose aid we would scarcely have advanced. I have also to express my acknowledgments to the Governor of Madras, my honoured namesake, Lord Napier of Merchistoun, who gave us much valuable assistance. I must also express my gratitude to the Governor of Bombay, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, for the immense labour he bestowed on the equipment of the expedition, and the great assistance he afforded us on every occasion after we left Bombay, and whenever we required the aid of the Bombay Government. I have but one word to say in reference to the conduct of the men. The conduct of all the members of the force was exemplary in the highest degree. They vied with each other in devotion to the Queen and in the performance of their duty. This was not the first time that I had seen British soldiers labour zealously, but I never saw them labour better than on this occasion. The native soldiers abandoned all their prejudices and vied with the English soldiers in zeal. I may mention that on one occassion, soon after I arrived, I rode round the works, and came upon a regiment of Bengal native troops, who knew something of me personally and something by tradition. Some Prussian officers who honoured us with their company could not think what had happened when they saw even these men, with their baskets of earth, dancing about with joy. They were expressing their delight that the Commander-in-Chief had come among them to see them at work. I cannot do too much justice to a Belooche regiment for their devotion, and little behind them, if any were the 10th Bombay Native Regiment. A great part of these men were Hindustanees, but they were as willing as any other races to do their duty, and they were an honour to their presidency. The services of the cavalry were equally meritorious. I had on one occasion to point out some ground to a native officer of my escort. He had said he did know where the Commander-in-Chief was going to take the cavalry? I said, "That is your plain." He replied, "Very well, Sahib, that is a beautiful piece of flat ground." It was really a slope of a hill at angle of forty-five degrees. (A laugh and cheers.) Of the British infantry it is unnecessary to speak. They laboured extremely hard, had to carry very heavy loads, and were obliged to go from active work to picket duty. I was astonished at their endurance, but they bore up, inspired by a strong hope of perfecting the task they had before them. Every man had sufficient consideration and reflection to understand the end we had in view. I was also much indebted to the officers of the Intelligence Department, who all laboured zealously. Although by their duties they were often kept in the rear when their wishes would have carried them to the front, they contributed greatly to the success of the expedition. Last but not least, I will mention the officers and men of the navy, who assisted us in every possible way. The spirit of the commander of the navy was excellent and it was shared by all the force. They made admirable volunteer soldiers, and accompanied us with the Rocket Brigade. None marched better, and they took excellent care of their mules. When the expedition was over I expected the greater part of them to go into the Lancers or Artillery. I do not know whether Captain Fellowes is content to remain in the navy, but he never seemed more at home than when he was on horseback. (Laughter and cheers.) When our task was accomplished, the first news we received from home was a telegram from Her Majesty the Queen, who is always the first to encourage her soldiers in their duties (Cheers.) Immediately after her Majesty's telegram arrived one from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. The Secretary of State for India also telegraphed to us in warm terms of congratulation. I cannot tell your lordship how much I feel the welcome which has awaited me in this country. I cannot but feel grateful to the force under my command through whose exertions I am indebted for the favours I have received. We all did our best, but without the zeal and cordial co-operations of every officer and soldier under my command our success would not have been complete. The illustrious duke has truly remarked that I have had the honour to serve under two gallant officers now in this room, I am proud to remember that I served in Central India under my noble and gallant friend Lord Strathnairn, a soldier who thoroughly understood that the way to defeat an Asiatic enemy is by going straight at their heads on every occasion—(cheers)—and who invariably triumphed over all the difficulties in which he was placed. I had also the honour to serve under my gallant and honoured friend Sir Hope Grant, whose command of the military forces in China was signalized by the capture of Pekin. With respect to the volunteer force I may remark that, although not a young soldier, I am a volunteer officer of a few days old, for I have been proud to accept the command of the 3rd Regiment of the City of London Rifle Brigade. I shall ever remember with gratitude the honours conferred upon me by the City of London to-day, and the kind welcome I have received in this hall. (Lord Napier resumed his seat amid enthusiastic cheering.)

Lord Chelmsford replied to the toast of the House of Lords. He repudiated the attacks that had recently been made in certain quarters upon the Upper House, referred to its industry and desire to advance the public interest, and pointed out that its doors were ever open to men of merit and ability. In proof, he called attention to the fact that, with one exception, the noble lords present at that banquet were all "new" men. The Solicitor-General briefly replied for the House of Commons. "The Health of the Lord Mayor" was proposed by the Duke of Cambridge, and Major-General Sir C. Staveley replied to the toast of "The Officers of the Abyssinian Expedition," which was associated with his name. Sixteen officers stood up in acknowledgment of the compliment. One or two other toasts followed, and the company adjourned.

To-morrow (July 25) Lord Napier is to distribute the prizes to the volunteers at Wimbledon, and in the evening he will dine at the Royal Artillery mess at Woolwich. On the 27th, a dinner is to be given in his honour at the Oriental Club.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA AND SIR HOPE GRANT.

MAJOR ANSON in the "Times" of July 23 called attention to a passage in Sir Bartle Frere's speech at the late dinner to Lord Napier at the East India United Service Club, in which the gallant Major conceived some injustice was done to Sir Hope Grant. The passage was as follows :—

In the expedition to China, the history of which has yet to be written, he showed his skill by pointing out the weakest point in the Chinese position, and thus solved a difficulty which had been thought unassailable, except by a great sacrifice of life. Sir Robert Napier at once laid his finger upon the point; the oldest general saw that he was right and victory was the result.

Major Anson says that he will make no comparison between the China and Abyssinian expeditions, nor does he compare the honours awarded to their respective leaders.

Both expeditions were equally well organized, well managed' and successful. The only difference was, that while Lord Napier of Magdala had the sole management of the expedition under his command, Sir Hope Grant had to consider the views and opinions, not only of Lord Elgin and of the English admiral, but also of the French general with whom he was associated; and it must not be forgotten that Sir Hope Grant, having decided on the best mode of attacking the Taku forts, took upon himself the responsibility of carrying out his plan of operations, notwithstanding the protest of the French general. I can myself speak with confidence on this point, having, the night before the attack, spent some hours with Sir Hope Grant in General Montauban's tent. In the China expedition Sir Robert Napier had the command of a division, the responsible engineer-in-chief being Colonel Mann. What advice was given to Sir Hope Grant by his subordinate officers; whom he may have consulted, it is not for me to say. But whatever may have been the detailed mode of attack, the rapid and comparatively bloodless success of the expedition, and the credit therefrom resulting, are mainly owing to Pietang having been chosen as the landing-place, and to Sir Hope Grant having had the courage to persist in his own plan of operations despite the opposition of his French colleague. I am emboldened to write this, having served many years under Sir Hope Grant, and feeling how hard it is that so eminent a person as Sir Bartle Frere, in his endeavour to add to the laurels of Lord Napier of Magdala, should have (no doubt unintentionally) detracted from the credit due to Sir Hope Grant.

These remarks called forth a letter from Lord Napier, which appeared in the "Times" of the day following :—

Sir,—As Sir Bartle Frere has left England and may not see the *Times* for some days, I think it right to notice, both on his part and my own, a letter from Major Anson in which a quotation is made from Sir Bartle Frere's speech at the dinner at the East India United Service Club on the 13th inst.

I can safely say that no one could have been more distressed than both Sir Bartle Frere and myself that any remarks which fell from him should have appeared to detract from the honour due to Sir Hope Grant, or be calculated to hurt the feelings of his friends. The moment that the subject was brought to our notice we simultaneously wrote to Sir Hope Grant to express our regret at what had been inferred from what Sir Bartle Frere had said. I explained to Sir Hope Grant that I had not particularly marked the interpretation that might be put on Sir Bartle Frere's speech, as I was at that time rather more occupied with my own. I wished subsequently to take an opportunity of noticing the subject but I considered that after-dinner-eulogies were not history, and that any particular allusion to Sir Bartle Frere's words would give them an importance which was never intended. At the Mansion House I endeavoured to do honour to my old friend and commander, but unfortunately all my remarks could not have been audible to the reporter, as they were not fully given.

As Major Anson has brought the subject to notice, I am glad of the opportunity of saying that I quite agree with him that the landing at Pietang was the great strategical point of the campaign and no one will more willingly admit that the responsibility and the success of the whole campaign belong to our distinguished and gallant commander, Sir Hope Grant.—Yours obediently. NAPIER OF MAGDALA.

AN UNPUBLISHED POEM BY MILTON.

THE following appears in the *Times* :—

"SIR,—As the discovery of an unpublished poem by Milton is matter of interest to all readers, and the authenticity of such a poem cannot be too strictly and generally tested, I shall be obliged if you will give publicity to the fact that such a poem has been found. It exists in the handwriting of Milton himself, on a blank page in the volume of 'Poems both English and Latin,' which contains his 'Comus,' 'Lycidas,' 'L'Allegro,' and 'Il Penseroso.' It is signed with his initials, and dated October, 1647. It was discovered in this manner: I had undertaken to contribute a small pleasure book of literature to a cheap popular series, and in forming such a volume from the writings of the poets who lived in the time of Charles I. and the Commonwealth, where I did not myself possess original editions of their works to quote from, I looked for them in the reading-room of the British Museum. Fortunately, it did not seem to me useless to read a proof containing passages from Milton with help of the original edition of his English and Latin poems published in 1645. There are two copies of that book in the Museum—one in the General Library, which would be the edition commonly consulted, and the other in the noble collection formed by George III., known as the King's Library, which was the copy I referred to. The volume contains first the English, then the Latin poems of that first period of Milton's life, each separately paged. The Latin poems end on page 87, leaving the reverse of the leaf blank; and this blank I found covered with handwriting, which, to any one familiar with the collection of facsimiles in the late Mr. Sotheby's 'Ramblings in Elucidation of the Autograph of Milton,' would, I think, convey at first glance the impression it conveyed to me, that this was the handwriting of John Milton.

"It proved to be a transcript of a poem in 54 lines, which Milton, either for himself or for some friend, had added to this volume. It is entitled simply 'An Epitaph,' and signed by him 'J. M., Ober, 1647.' He was then in his 39th year. As the page is about the size of a leaf of notepaper, the handwriting is small. Thirty-six lines were first written, which filled the left-hand side of the page, then a line was lightly drawn to the right of them, and, the book being turned sideways, the rest of the poem was packed into three little columns, eight lines in each of the first two columns, and the other two lines at the top of the third column, followed by the initials and date. Upon the small blank space left in this corner of the page the Museum stamp is affixed, covering a part of Milton's signature.

"The book is in the one place in the world where it is most accessible to the scrutiny of experts, and inquiry will, no doubt, be made into its history. Its press mark is 238 h. 35 in the King's Library. The poem, I think, speaks for itself. I need hardly add that the following copy of it has the MS. contractions expanded and the spelling modernised; but it should be stated that the word here printed 'chest,' as the rhyme shows it was meant to be pronounced, was written 'cist,' and that the last three syllables of the last line but two, though close to the edge of the binding and almost effaced by the sticking to them of some paper from the cover, are consistent, in the few marks that are visible, with the reading here conjectured and placed within brackets.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY MORLEY.

"University College, London, July 14."

"AN EPITAPH.

" He whom Heaven did call away
Out of this Hermitage of clay
Has left some reliques in this Urn
As a pledge of his return.

" Meanwhile the Muses do deplore
The loss of this their paramour,
With whom he sported ere the day
Budded forth its tender ray.
And now Apollo leaves his lays
And puts on cypress for his bays;
The sacred sisters tune their quills
Only to the blubbering rills,
And while his doom they think upon
Make their own tears their Helicon;
Leaving the two-topt Mount divine
To turn votaries to his shrine.

" Think not, reader, me less blest,
Sleeping in this narrow chest,
Than if my ashes did lie hid
Under some stately pyramid.
If a rich tomb makes happy, then
That Bee was happier far than men
Who, busy in the thymy wood,
Was fettered by the golden flood
Which from the Amber-weeping tree
Distilleth down so plenteously:
For so this little wanton elf
Most gloriously enshrined itself.
A tomb whose beauty might compare
With Cleopatra's sepulchre.

" In this little bed my dust
Incurtained round I here intrust;
While my more pure and nobler part
Lies entomb'd in every heart.

" Then pass on gently, ye that mourn,
Touch not this mine hollowed Urn;
These Ashes which do here remain
A vital tincture still retain;
A seminal form within the deeps
Of this little chaos sleeps;
The thread of life untwisted is
Into its first existencies;
Infant nature cradled here
In its principles appear;
This plant though entered into dust
In its Ashes rest it must
Until sweet Psyche shall inspire
A softening and æthic fire,
And in her fostering arms enfold
This heavy and this earthly mould.
Then as I am I'll be no more
But bloom and blossom [as] b[efore]
When this cold numbness shall retreat
By a more than chymick heat.

"J. M., Ober, 1647."

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August, 1868.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency is now reduced to (6) Six annas per cent per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Agents,

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED—1843.

MESSRS. JAMES, HARTLEY & Co., London Managers.

The undersigned is authorised to accept Risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels at current rates of premium to England, and all Eastern Ports, claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.
Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Firepremiums 1862	300,690	15	11
Do. 1863	341,668	3	2
Do. 1864	406.403	13	10
Showing an increase over 1863 of	64,735	10	

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

	£	s.	d.
Life Premiums for 1860	73,150	18	6
Do. 1862	105,703	1	11
Do. 1864	152,159	2	0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Pro ts, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

FRENCH BOOKS FOR SALE.

Le Regiment Fantastique. Par Victor Dazur ...Rs.	2	12
Waterloo. Suite du Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
Madame Thérèse. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
Prosper Randoce. Par Victor Cherbuliez	2	12
Charles Demailly. Par E & J. de Goncourt	2	4
Le Page Fleur-de-Mai. Par P. du Terrail	2	4
Histoire d'un Conscrit de 1813. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
La Montagne. Par J. Michelet	2	12
Histoire d'un Paysan—1789. Par E. Chatrian	2	4
Le Chevrier. (Scenes de la vie rustique.) Par F. Fabre	3	12
Mademoiselle Ma Femme. Par H. de Kock	2	4
Un Cas de Conscience. Anne-Marie. L'Herboriste —— L'Accordeur. L'Officier d'Infanterie de Marine. Par Chas. Barbara	2	4
Au Pays de L'Astrée. Par Marie Proth	2	4
Monsieur de Camors. Par O. Feuillet	2	4
Le Journal d'une Héritière. Par A. Achard	2	4
Contes d'un Buveur de Bière. Par C. Deulin	2	4
Attendre-Esperer. Les désirs de Marinette. Par A. Leo	1	8
Ma Tante Péronne. Par Champfleury	3	0
Les Derniers Jeunes Gens. Par Chas. Narrey	2	4
La Dette De Sang. Par La Comtesse Dash	2	4
Double Histoire. Histoire d'un fait divers. Par A Leo	1	8
Mademoiselle Merquen	2	4
Un Chatiment. Par A. Joanne	2	12
La Chasse en Algérie. Par H. Bechade	0	12
La Reine des Prairies. Par G. de Cassagnac	0	12
Souvenirs D'Allemagne. Par G. de Nerval	0	12
Pendant La Moisson. Par E. Souvestre	0	12
Louis Hubert. Par Eugène Bonnemère	2	4
Le Bouquet de Cérises. Par Francis Wey	0	12
Les Derniers Paysans. Par E. Souvestre	0	12
Brillat le Menuisier. Par Kauffmann	0	12
L'Ensorcelée. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly	0	12
Le Chevalier des Touches. Par J. B. D'Aurevilly	2	
Chimie des Couleurs pour la peinture a l'eau et a l'huile. Par M. J. Lefort	4	0
L'Equateur. Scenes de la Vie Sud Americaine. Par A. Halinski	2	8
Annuaire des Deux Mondes—Histoire Generale des Divers Etats—1858-59	0	0
Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre à lire, &c., une langue en six mois, Appliquée à l'Anglaise. Par Ollendorff	7	8
Le Chercheur de Pistes. Par G. Aimard	2	4

HOUSEHOLD BOOKS.

Indian Domestic Economy and Receipt Book. By the late Dr. Riddell ...Rs.	10	0
Modern Cookery for Private Families. By Eliza Acton	5	0
Model Cookery and House-keeping Book. By Mary Jewry	5	12
The Cook's Guide and House-keeper's Assistant. By Francatelli	3	12
Modern Domestic Cookery for Private Families. By a Lady	3	12
Mrs. Beeton's Dictionary of Every day Cookery	2	12
Warne's Model Cookery, &c. Small edn. By M. Jewry	0	12
Ditto ditto (cloth bound)	1	2
The Italian Confectioner; or, complete economy of Desserts. By W. A. Jarrin	3	8
Mackenzie's 5,000 Receipts in the useful and do mestic arts	8	0
Family Receipt Book of Domestic Economy	4	0
Enquire Within upon Everything	2	0

BOOKS ON FREEMASONRY.

Mackey's (Dr. A. G.) Lexicon, 3rd edn. By D. Campbell	3	12
History of Freemasonry to present day. By J. G. Findel. Translated and with preface by Dr. C. Van Dalen	7	8
Claret's The Whole of Craft Free-Masonry. 5th edn., with very considerable improvements. (Lock & Key, and handsomely bound)	35	0
Carlile's Manual of Freemasonry, in 3 parts	2	12
A Ritual and illustrations of Freemasonry, accompanied by numerous engravings, and a key to the Phi Beta Kappa	2	12
The Mysteries of Freemasonry, &c. &c. By J. Fellows, A.M.	2	12

Bombay, 20th July, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.*)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.
AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.
CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.
London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON AND MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."
E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.
9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th October 1867.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are :—		per Rupee
On London at 6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
" 4 do.	1s. 11d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s. 10 15/16d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	do.
" demand	1s. 10 3/4d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	do.
On Paris do.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 10 5/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 24th July 1868.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £10 EACH.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, ST. ANDREW SQUARE
BRANCHES IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA	BOMBAY
MADRAS	KURRACHEE
AGRA	LAHORE

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the current rates :—

No drafts at six months sight are granted for sums under £50 and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Interest.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5
Do. 24 do. 6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited or order.

Hours of business 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

Bombay, 24th July 1868. EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—

		per Rupee
On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50	1s. 11d.	
" 4 do.	1s. 10 7/8d.	"
" 3 do.	1s. 10 13/16d.	"
" 2 do.	1s. 10 3/4d.	"
" 1 do.	1s. 10 11/16d.	"
On demand	1s. 10 5/8d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 10 9/16d.	
On Ireland do.		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.		

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. perannum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months ... ... 6 per cent.
6 do. ... ... 5 "
3 do. ... ... 3 "

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 14th August 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. —

6 months' sight (on City Bank)	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	"
3 do.	at 1s. 10 7/8d.	"
2 do.	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	"
1 do.	at 1s. 10 3/4d.	"
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 10 5/8d.	"

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 25th July, 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Established in Calcutta 1863, and Incorporated under the English Companies Act of 1862, 23rd March 1866.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£928,200.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £464,100
RESERVE FUND ....£ 32,300.

HEAD OFFICE.
80, King William Street, London.
Branches and Agencies.
Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras.
Edinburgh Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Dalmahoy & Cowan, W. S.
Glasgow Deposit Agency.
Agents.—Messrs. Couper Mackenzie & Innes, Solicitors.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN BORRADAILE, Esq., 26, Gloucester Place, Portman square.
J. R. BOYSON, Esq., late Solicitor to the Government of Madras.
R. O. CAMPBELL, Esq., of Messrs. Binny & Co. Madras, late President, Bank of Madras.
W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India.
W. E. FRERE, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, late Member of Council Bombay Government.
E. P. HARRISON, Esq., late Controller General of Accounts for India, and Government Director, Bank of Bengal.
R. W. WINGROVE, Esq., late of Calcutta.
CHIEF MANAGER,—R. O. SAWER Esq.
London Bankers.
The Bank of England
and
National Provincial Bank of England.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
British Linen Company Bank.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
RULES OF BUSINESS OBSERVED AT BOMBAY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Calcutta, and Madras at the current rates of Exchange. It also negociates and collects Bills payable in those places. Instructions respecting Family Remittances are carefully attended to, and when requested, and the necessary particulars are furnished, the Bank will forward First Copy of the Bill direct to the parties in England.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on customers' daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 100,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money, on Fixed Deposit, and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent.
" " 6 " " " 5 "
" " 12 " " " 6 "

A Remittances should be made payable to the Manager National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.
By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st July 1868.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).—*Capital*—One Million Dollars, divided into 200 Shares at $5,000 each.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks and issue Policies on shipments to China and Japan, &c.
EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on DWELLINGS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been considerably reduced.

Policies may be opened for longer periods than a year (as 13, 14, 15 months, &c.,) at rates proportionate to those for annual Policies.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.,

BASS & Co.'s BEER, bottled by JOHN J. STONE & Co. Apply to
Bombay, 13th August 1868. LYON & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, SHERRY, in one, two, or three dozen cases. Price Rs. 24 per doz. Apply to
J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.
1 Bruce Lane, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons BRANDIES' Champagne Cognac in 1 and 3 doz. cases at Rs. 22 0 p. doz.
Vieux " Do. " 18 0 "
Cognac " Do. " 16 "
RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

FOR SALE,

SCOTCH WHISKEY, from the celebrated Glenmorangie Distillery (15 over-proof). Price Rs. 28 per dozen.
BRANDY, Leon DeBussy, first quality, Rs. 23 per doz.
second do. " 18 do.
SODAWATER MACHINE, by Hayward, Tyler, & Co.
LEMONADE BOTTLES.
Apply to G. B. GLADDING, Marine Street.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, shipped by Messrs. FREDERICK GIESLER & Co., London :—

CHAMPAGNE...Quarts	in Cases of	1	doz. each
Do. ...Pints	do.	2	"
MOSELLE ...Quarts	do.	1	"
Do. ...Pints	do.	2	"
HOCK ...(Hockheimer) Quarts.	do.	1	"
Do. ...(Marcobrunner) Qts.	do.	1	"
EAU DE COLOGNE		6	Bottles in a Box

ALSO,

Shipped by Messrs. Block, Grey, and Block.
SUPERIOR LAROSE CLARET in cases of 1 doz. each
Do. ...(St. Julien) ... 1 "
W. NICOL & Co.

LIST OF WINES OF MESSRS. VOLKART BROTHERS.
MEADOW STREET, No. 5.

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE,		Quarts	
Champagne	Titus Newhouse	"	18
Sillery	E. Irroy & Co.	"	38
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE.			
Sparkling Schwarzhofberg	F. Kehrmann.	Quarts	34
do. Hock	do.	"	22
do. Moselle Muscatel	do.	"	22
do. Moselle No. 2	Titus Newhouse	"	30
do. Moselle No. 2	do.	Pints	31
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Quarts	22
do. Moselle No. 1	do.	Pints	23
STILL HOCK.			
Queen Victoria Vineyard	G. M. Pabstman Son.	Quarts	48
do. Blue Label	do.	"	54
Ruedesheimer	Gebr. Schmits	"	32
Schloss Johannisberg	do.	"	36
CLARETS.			
Chateau Larose	H. Hernozant & Co.	Quarts	24
Chateau de Frauds	H. and C. Balaresque	"	19
Vraicanon	do.	"	24
Chateau Puissequin	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	17
Chateau de Issau	do.	"	34
Margaux	do.	"	12
Clos Fourtet St. Emillion	do.	"	28
Bages Pauliac	do.	"	34
Milon Pauliac	do.	"	34
St. Julien Medoc (4 dozen case) Van Overzee & Co.		"	36
Chateau Leovillee	H. Hernozant & Co.	"	19
Do. Bellevue	do.	"	14
St. Emellion	do.	"	10
SUNDRY WINES AND BRANDIES.			
Sherry No. 4	Titus Newhouse	Quarts.	26
Port Wine " 1	do.	"	18
do. " 2	do.	"	22
do. " 3	do.	"	28
Burgundy Ports	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	12
do.	do.	"	16
Brandy	do.	"	18
do.	do.	"	24
do.	H. Hibelot & Co.	"	18
do.	do.	"	20
do.	John Backes	"	15
do.	Oliver Peyriac	"	14
Old Cognac	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	30
do.	Blanchy Freres & Co.	"	22
Best do.	do.	"	30
Best do.	R. G. Hobbs & Co.	"	30
Vermuth Superior		"	16
Absynthe		"	30
Ginger Wine	Titus Newhouse	"	17
Bonekamp of Maagbitter		"	20
Old Champagne Cognac	H. & C. Balaresque.	"	22

Terms—CASH.
VOLKART BROTHERS.
Bombay, March, 1868.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, STEAM ENGINES, both Portable and Horizontal, of from 7 to 40 Horse-power: Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ON SALE, one Sample 9-Horse Power PORTABLE and one Sample 6-horse power VERTICAL STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete.
TIMMIS, WORMALD, & Co.
Opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

FOR SALE.—CODE FOR THE UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE, containing, Leave, Deputation, Travelling, and Pension Rules. Compiled by BHOLANAUTH SEN, Assistant, Bengal Accountant General's Office.—Price Rs. 1½.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
No. 10 Hummum Street Bombay.

FOR SALE.—We have just received a large Consignment of CORRUGATED SHEET IRON for roof, MEAT-CUTTING MACHINE, and AMERICAN FLOUR. Apply to the undersigned.
HIPTOOLA ALLYBHOY & Co.,
No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.
Bombay, 19th May 1868.

RED BOOT MART.—Just unpacked, the following CONSIGNMENT of GOODS, consisting of :—
Gent's Calf Walking Boots, extra stout.
Do. Enamel do. do.
Do. do. Jack Boots.
Do. Calf Wellingtons, spur boxes.
Do. Patent Dress do. do.
29th Feb. 1868. R. PARTRIDGE.

FOR SALE.—Just arrived by Overland Mail and per "CORONA"
Salted Beef in Tierces and Barrel.
Do. Pork do. do. do.
Preserved Assorted Meat.
Egyptian Flour in Barrel.
Apply to the undersigned.
DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.
Nesbit Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE, approved IRON NIGHT SOIL RECEPTACLES.

These Receptacles are highly recommended for closets having no connected drain or sewer to carry off the stagnant water. PRICE RUPEES THIRTY EACH complete, and delivered to any address in the city. Estimates for fitting the above, erecting closets, &c., &c., made out on the shortest notice. Apply to
M. McINERNY,
30, Dadur Road, Bombay. General Contractor.

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS.—Hardware of all descriptions, Contractors' Tools, Plumbers' Material.

Just landed, ex "Admiral de Winter," No. 20 W. G. GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, and ex "City of Shanghai" 6 inches and 9 inches CAST IRON SOCKET PIPES.

Prompt despatch to all Orders entrusted to our care.
KINLOCH & ALLAN.
Bombay, 4th June 1868.

FOR SALE, on Board Ship "DENMARK," from Liverpool—
2,670 Tons Brymbo Steam Coal.
250 Tierces I. M. Beef.
150 Barrels Irish Pork.
20 " Oatmeal.
30 " Split Peas.
13 Casks Vinegar.
4 " } Fortified Lime Juice.
50 Cases }
20 Boxes Soap.
12 Casks, 6 lbs. tins, Boiled Beef.
12 " 6 " " Soup and Bouilli.
3 " 2 " " Assorted Soups.
6 " 2 " " " Meats.
50 ½ Cwt. Tins Preserved Potatoes.
285 Bags 1st Navy Bread in Tanks.
75 Barrels 1st Cabin Bread.
300 " Kiln-dried Flour.
50 Firkins Butter.
265 Cheese in Tins.
99 Hams in Canvas.
100 Barrels bottled Beer.
25 " " Porter.
2 Casks 2 lbs. Vegetables.
2 ½ Cwt. Tins Compressed Vegetables.
1 Cask assorted Pickles in Bottles.
4 Casks Pickles and Vinegar.
1 Cask, 6 dozens, White Pepper.
1 " 12 dozens Mustard.
1 " Preserved Carrots and Onions.
50 Cases Fortified Lime Juice.
12 Quarter Casks Rum.
200 Cases Sherry Wine.
200 " Martell's Brandy.
40 " Champagne.
40 Boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
30 Bread Tanks complete.
20 ?-inch Patent Pump Leathers.
10 V. I. Rubber Valves.
9 " Rings for Covers.
12 Cwt. of Wrought Spikes.
8 " Cut Nails.
6 Casks White Zinc Paint.
6 " Brunswick Green Paint.
4 " Black Paint.
20 Barrels Stockholm Tar.
20 " " Pitch.
9 " Raw Linseed Oil.
6 " Boiled " do.
2 " Spirits Turpentine.
12 " Engine Oil.
2 " Engine Tallow.
6 Bales Coloured Engine Waste.
7 Barrels Bright Varnish.
10 Casks Black Varnish.
116 Coils Cordage, 2 to 8 inch.
10 " 2 Yarn Spunyarn.
5 " 3 " "
5 " Fine Spunyarn.
5 " Assorted Amberline.
5 " Marline.
5 " Houseline.
80 Bundles, ½ cwt. each, Brown Oakum.
200 Bolts extra R N. Canvas, Nos. 1 to 5.
285 " Navy Boiled " " 1 to 5.
20 " Tarpauling, 30 in.
50 dozens Fine Seaming Twine.
20 " " Roping "
Apply to OWEN & OKELL, 40 Meadow Street,
Agents for Owners of Ship "Denmark."

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.—POLICIES OF INSURANCE against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. LD.,
1st January 1866. Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON & Co.

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.
Bombay Agency established 40 years.
President.
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F.R.S.
Directors.

James Alexander, Esq.	James Helme, Esq.
Charles J. Barnett, Esq.	Sampson Lucas, Esq.
George H. Barnett, Esq.	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.
Benjamin Cohen, Esq.	Thomas Masterman, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.	J. M. Montefiore, Esq.
William Gladstone, Esq.	Sir A. de Rothschild.
George J. Goschen, Esq., M.P.	Baron L. N. de Rothschild, M.P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq., M. P.	Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

This Company offers to the Public the advantages of *complete security, prompt and liberal settlement of losses, and low rates of premium.*

Fire risks accepted and Policies issued by
REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	Rogers Waterhouse, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.
BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.
AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Account tants.
PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The Annual Revenue of the Standard Company is now upwards of £650,000, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £3,500,000 Sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,375,000 Sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £45,337 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS AND AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, or other temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Com pany, or to the Agents at home or abroad.
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.
Bombay Board.
S. L. ACLAND, Esq.
H. SOMERVILLE, Esq.
W. NIXON, Esq.
A E. ASHLEY, Esq.
Agents at Bombay.
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Ld
1st October 1867.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY —Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap. XXV.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES—316 REGENT STREET, LONDON.

The progress of the Society's Premium Revenue continues satisfactory, it having reached in 1866, the sum of £349,143 as against £310,623 in 1865.

The Society is now doing a New Business almost unprecedented.

New Premium Income in 1858, 1859, 1860— £ 76,000
" " 1861, 1862, 1863— £117,000
" " 1864, 1865, 1866— £171,000

The Royal Naval and Military and East India Life Department is under the especial patronage of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN

VICE-PATRONS.

Field Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., General Commanding in Chief.
His Grace the Duke of Richmond, K. G.
Right Honorable Earl Grey.
Right Honorable Sir Stafford Northcote, Secretary of State for India.
Viscount Eversley.
Admiral Sir James Alexander Gordon, G.C.B.
General Sir John H. Burgoyne, Bt., G.C.B.
General Sir Hew D. Ross, G.C.B., R.A.
Major General Lord William Paulet, K.C.B.
Lieut.-General Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B.
Lieut.-General William Frederick Forster, K.H.

Chairman of Directors.
General Sir FREDERIC SMITH, K.H., F.R.S.
COLONIAL BRANCH.
AUSTRALIA.—Melbourne, Sydney.
CANADA.—Montreal.
INDIA.—Bombay.
DIRECTORS OF INDIAN BRANCH.
Andrew Hay, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay.
H. Manisty, Esq., Solicitor, Bombay.
Edward Morriss, Esq., Manager Agra Bank, Bombay
Medical Referee,—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
Secretary in India—J. L. Napier Hay, Esq.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in Bombay without reference to Hom, Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India, with or without participation in profits.

annual and Half-yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next Birth-day.	CIVIL. PREMIUM. Annual.			CIVIL. PREMIUM. Half-yearly			Age next Birth-day.	MILITARY. PREMIUM. Annual.			MILITARY. PREMIUM. Half-yearly.		
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.		R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
20	30	7	4	15	3	8	20	34	0	8	17	0	4
30	35	10	8	17	13	4	30	39	14	0	19	15	0
40	44	12	0	22	6	0	40	47	15	4	23	15	8
50	59	8	0	29	12	0	50	61	14	0	30	15	0
60			0	42	4	0	60	83	10	8	43	5	4

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.

2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.

3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit and allow the amount to remain as debt against the Policy.

4. Medical Fees paid by the Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in England, India, and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Services, besides, Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Shroffs, Clerks, and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by this Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee Premium.
C. J. WALLIS, Offg. Secy. in India.
Bombay, June, 1868.

Proposal Forms and every information to be had from the Secretary and Agents in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT MALABAR HILL.—On MONDAY, the 17th August 1868 at 4 P. M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises by virtue of an Indenture of mortgage and by order of the mortgagee HURRYVULLUBHDASS RAGOONATHDASS and on account and risk of the Mortgagor RUNCHORGEER GOOROOGUNESHGEER since deceased, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND with the messuages, tenements, and dwelling-houses or Inn or Dhurumsalla standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Malabar Hill, near the 1st gate and adjoining to the Temple of SHREE BALLAJEE containing by admeasurement 1,132 square yards or thereabouts and assessed in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 13 and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Dhurumsalla formerly in possession of Khima Kullianjee and now in possession of Ruttonjee Roopjee, on or towards the west by the gate of the Dhurumsalla thereby released and the Dhurumsalla of Shaw Luckmidass Juggeevundass, on or towards the north by the said Temple of Shree Balajee and a piece of vacant ground of Venoba Bajumbhut, on on towards the south by public passage. A deposit of 15 per cent. on the purchase money will be required immediately after the sale. For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned A ..., Rampart Row, Fort.
HEERALALL & Co,

SALES BY AUCTION.

G. B. GLADDING.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., G. B. GLADDING will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, in Hummum Street, the Business, Good-will, 2 first-class Billiard Tables, Soda Water Machine, Soda Water Fountain, Stock, Furniture, &c., complete, of the "London Refreshment Rooms." Particulars may be had on application to the Manager.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One No. 1 Sodawater Machine by Hayward Tyler & Co.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—A small Bungalow, in a healthy locality, within 3 minutes' walk of a Railway Station. Rent Rs. 100 per month.
G. B. GLADDING.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, Nos. 12 and 13 Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods comprising Grey Madapollams, T. Cloths, Shirtings, Domestics, Longcloths, Jaconets, Dhoties, Scarfs, &c., and a variety Sundry Goods, and Carved Furniture, plated Tea Sets, rich Bohemian Glass Liquor Sets, a case of Toys, &c.

On account and risk of the underwriters—
15 Bales of Twist.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. do. do. Crown's Port.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 15th August, 1868.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 12 o'clock noon, at their Auction Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the premises of the late Bombay Bank, the undermentioned Goods, viz. :—
50 Cases Sparkling Hock.

On account of Abba Fuckeera, by order of Messrs. Volkart Brothers—
A F—203.408—40 Cases White Oil Tumblers.
30 do. Coloured do.
58 do. Cut Water Glasses.
4 do. Wine Coolers.
52 do. Cut Wine Glasses of different sizes.
4 do. Glass Coolers.
3 do. Finger Cups.
5 do. Chimneys.
5 do. Liquor Glasses.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following :—
30 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 " " Madapollams.
7 " " Jaconets.
10 " " T. Cloth.
4 " " Drill.
2 Cases Broad Cloth, Woollen Coatings, &c.
1 do. of Gilt Jewellery, consisting of Brooches, Necklace, Bracelet Hair Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Link Buttons, Pencils, &c.
A quantity of Black Ink in small stone Bottles.
A few sets Ousley's Travels in Persia.
1 Breach-loading Revolver, by Tranter, with 500 Cartridges.
1 Meerschaum Pipe.
22 Very handsome Gas Lamps, on Posts.
On account of the underwriter—
P—P & C—O—P H & C—O—Cases 40 dozens 1 lb. Tins Essence of Beef, damaged by Saltwater.
On account of first purchaser Othowjee Valljee—
138 Pieces Sound Grey Shirtings, 39 in. 8½ lbs. ex J P—M—55-59—5 Bales.

SALE OF THE SHIP "ASIA."

On WEDNESDAY first, the 19th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Marine Street, the fine ship "Asia," with her Masts, Yards, Sails, Rigging, &c., complete, as she now rides in the Harbour of Bombay. This magnificent vessel has just been released from the service of Government in which she was employed in connection with Abyssinian Expedition. Before entering thereon, about 8 months ago, she was completely equipped with new Masts and Yards, wherever the least defects were observable in her former ones, was entirely fitted with new Rigging, Suits of Sails, New Boats, &c., to render in every way up to the high standard required. The "Asia," is 1,301 Tons, register and was built in Bath U. S. in 1854. She was sheathed with yellow metal 26 oz. sheets in 1867. Sails well, has 'tween decks laid, and orlope beams ready to lay a third deck on, and has 442 Tons of Ballast on board, and can be sent to sea, at any time.

N. B.—Complete inventory of all appertaining to the vessel and all other particular may be learnt on application to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A powerful Bay Australian Horse, 5 years old, goes both in Harness and Saddle. Can be seen at a quarter hour's notice.
Bombay, 15th August, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Piece Goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c.
40 Tarpaulins of sizes.
10 Bales of Grey Shirtings, 6 lbs.
A few lots of Books and other Sundries.
At 1 P.M.
A handsome Grey Horse, goes in Harness.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF CAST AND OTHER IRON.

On MONDAY next, the 17th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Apollo Press, Colaba.
Few Tons of Cast and other Iron.

AUCTION SALE OF BEST SMITHY COAL.

On THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder.
About 300 Tons best Smithy Coal.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 24th August instant, at 3 P.M., put up for sale at the premises, on account of the Mortgagor Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Lhtiff, and by order of the Mortgagee Ookerda Damjee and Purshotum Ramjee under and by virtue of the power of sale vested in them by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th December 1866, the undermentioned property, and which property an order of sale has been made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 1,752 of 1866, subject to the right thereto, of the said Ookerda Damjee and Purshotum Ramjee, under the said Indenture of Mortgage :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or stables thereon, erected and built in Coombarwadda Street in the Island of Bombay, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the 2nd Coomberwadda Road, on the west by the 1st Coomberwadda Road, on the north by the Chawl of Shaboodeen Morree, and on the south by the house of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdool Currim, and which premises contain by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 639 and 640, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 30, 30.

For conditions of sale and further particulars apply to Pestonjee Dinshaw, Mortgagee's Solicitor.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MALABAR HILL, AND AT CAMMATEEPOORA STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Kassowjee Jadowjee, Malsee Assoo, and Ruttonsee Rumsee, the Mortgagees, on account and at the risk of Jaisinghboy Huttasing, the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties, viz :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow, out-houses, stables and premises, now called or known as Elphinstone Lodge, situate at Malabar Hill, on the west side of Malabar Point Road (Varjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass are Fazendars), containing by measurement 6,182 7-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 572, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 91, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from the Malabar Point to Breach Candy, on or towards the west by other premises belonging to the said Jaisinghboy Huttasing, on or towards the north by the boundary wall of a compound, and now in the occupation of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., and on or towards the south by other ground belonging to the said Varjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass.

LOT No. 2.

On the same day.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundary ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or bungalow with out-houses, stables, and premises, called or known as Farrington Lodge, situate at Malabar Hill, on the western side of Malabar Point Road, (Varjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass are the Fazendars), containing by admeasurement 8,499 4-9th square yards, be the same little more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 572, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 90, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the public road leading from the Malabar Point to Breach Candy, on or towards the west by the bungalow and premises called Elphinstone Lodge, on or towards the north by the boundary wall of a Bungalow and Compound lately in the occupation of Cursetjee Furdoonjee, and on or towards the south by other ground belonging to the said Varjeevundass Madowdass and Narotumdass Madowdass.

ALSO.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, all those several pieces or parcels of land or Foras Freehold ground or garden with the Bungalow, dwelling-houses, and stables standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the western side of the Second Cammateepoora Street, otherwise called Cursetjee Sooklajee Road, which said Bungalow and dwelling houses are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 19, 20, and 21, and which said pieces or parcels of land or ground are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 496, 497, 498, 499, 505, and 509, containing by admeasurement 12,270 1-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by Cursetjee Sooklajee Road, on or towards the west by the property of Varjeevundass Madowdass, on or towards the north by the water passage and the property of Hyderally Moola Adomjee, and on or towards the south by the Road over the Main Drain.
Bombay, 15th August, 1868. BENNETT & Co.

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